

*Disafforestation and registry of lands on the sides of the
Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road.*

47. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the extent, in acres, of the land proposed to be disafforested and assigned by them from either side of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road; and

(b) whether they propose to assign those lands *en bloc* in the names of applicants or to auction them in small blocks?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (a) 3,000 acres approximately.

(b) The proposal is to divide the land into convenient blocks for registry of not more than 25 acres and not less than 5 acres each in extent.

DEMAND II—EDUCATION.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have the honour to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 41,83 255 under Demand II—Education.

Motion 73.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. K. C. CHANDI:

To reduce the Allotment of Rs. 16,026 for Establishment by Rs. 26

Motion 74.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the Allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 800.

I make this motion for exactly the same reasons that I advanced yesterday in connection with a motion for making a similar reduction in the travelling allowance of the Chief Engineer.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. A. Thanu Pillai. Even as he does, I also support this motion for the same reasons I urged yesterday in connection with the proposed reduction of the travelling allowance of the Chief Engineer. I, for one, am not quite satisfied with the work of direction done by the present Director of Public Instruction. I have not much experience of brewing or distilling, but I know that bad wine makes good vinegar. The development of Mr. McAlpine from a Professor to the Director of Public Instruction in Travancore is on some such lines. He resides for a considerable part of the summer season at Devicolum where he is inaccessible to a very large number of people interested in education. The other day, in reply to a question put by the honourable member for Changanachery, the Chief Secretary to Government said that his exodus to that region although it involves some inconvenience to some persons is a matter of convenience to some others. I do

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

not know the proportion of the people who are benefited by the periodical tour of the Director of Public Instruction to the High Ranges.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I know what the member means by using the words "*the periodical tour of the Director of Public Instruction*"? Does it mean that I have received the sanction of Government to go to the High Ranges next year or during the coming years? That is what the words would seem to imply.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): From my knowledge of the working of the Travancore Government, this precedent will be followed in future.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the member's assumption is unjustified. I have no intention of getting the sanction of the Government for going to the High Ranges next year.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That is all right. Since I apprehended that it is likely to be repeated, I supported the motion.

Even otherwise, in these days of financial strain, it is necessary that the travelling allowance of the amount provided for the officers should be cut down to the minimum possible.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I draw the attention of the member to one fact? It is seen from the accounts of 1105 that the expenditure on account of travelling allowance that year was Rs. 4,241 and in the revised estimate of the Budget for 1106 the amount provided for is Rs. 3,200. The Financial Secretary has cut down this amount by Rs. 800 already.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): A further reduction is necessary. That is what I submit.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have to oppose the suggestion that my travelling allowance amount should be cut down. The Chief Secretary has just pointed what I also intended to point out that the amount allotted this year is actually, by virtue of this cut, being reduced by 50 per cent. Rs. 3,200 has been cut already by the Government by 25 per cent and the result of the operation of this second cut is to reduce the T. A. amount to Rs. 1,600 as against Rs. 3,200 this year and over Rs. 4,000 last year. It is a very drastic reduction in two years. If the proposal for reduction is carried—as a loyal and obedient servant of Government—it is my business to spend the sum of Rs. 1,600 to the best advantage. But I can only remind the House that if half way through the financial year I find that the sum of Rs. 1600 is insufficient, I shall be compelled to remain in Trivandrum without going on tour. As long as the House passes this reduction with the full knowledge that it is being reduced from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 1,600 in two years, I have no objection at all. I shall spend the allotted amount calculating carefully how the amount can be spent to the best advantage of the State and when the amount is finished I shall have to remain at Trivandrum.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakkara cum Kunnattur*): We also would not be very sorry for that because the major portion of the touring work which the Director of Public Instruction is expected to do is in connection with Vernacular Schools and he is ignorant of the vernaculars of this land.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I rise to a point of order whether the member is entitled to make a statement at this stage?

PRESIDENT: It was in the nature of a question.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, the Director of Public Instruction being at the head of one of the most important departments in the State, I will be the last man to say that he should do only less touring work than in previous years. But on the other hand, the finances of the times do require that the Government should follow a policy of retrenchment as much as possible. Yesterday, a reduction in the T. A. of the Chief Engineer was made in this House. I do not think that the Director of Public Instruction has to do as much touring work as the Chief Engineer.

PRESIDENT: Are the amounts allotted for the two officers for T. A. the same?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): No; this is less than the amount allotted for the Chief Engineer. I say still more reduction is desirable because of the exigencies of the times.

So far as the present Director of Public Instruction is concerned, I have to draw the attention of the House to one matter, namely, that he is a foreigner and one who is not conversant with the vernacular of the State, so much so, so far as the Vernacular Section of the Department is concerned, the inspection work that he turns out will not be of much use. There is the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools assisted by many Assistant Inspectors to do that work. In regard to the Girls' Schools, there is the Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakkara cum Kunnattur*): Is the member sure that the Chief Inspectress is conversant with Vernaculars?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I think, so, because she has been in the service of the State for a long time; she might have more experience of the condition and the language of the people of the State than the Director of Public Instruction. She is also assisted by many Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. Then there is the English Department which has a Chief Inspector of English Schools assisted by very many Assistant Inspectors.

I have only to state that because the present economic distress affects the people of the State to a great extent, as much retrenchment as possible in the T. A. of the officers should be effected. I support the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ താണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്ദേശം രൂ ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപയോ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ഈ ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റാണ് ഇത്.

PRESIDENT: You mean Rs. forty two lakhs?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതേ. നാല്പ്പത്തിരണ്ടു ലക്ഷത്തി എൺപതിനായിരത്തിൽ ചിലപാനം രൂപാ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിനു വേണ്ടി, ഈ വമ്പിച്ചതുക, ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു മടിയും ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽനിന്നു കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഈ കൗൺസിലിന്റെ നില മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികനിലയ്ക്കും ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയ്ക്കും തമ്മിൽ വ്യത്യാസമില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്. ആ വ്യത്യാസം അനുസരിച്ചു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കു എന്നല്ലാതെ ധാരാളം പള്ളികളുടെ ഉള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ആ പള്ളികളുടെ ഉള്ളൊന്നും ചെന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം പണം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നത് അബദ്ധമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൩,൨൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നതിൽനിന്നും ൮൦൦ രൂപാ കുറച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റുതന്നെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിലും കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikappalli*): ഈ ൪൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉപയോഗത്തെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് എല്ലാവർക്കുംകൂടി സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി എത്ര രൂപായുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എല്ലാംകൂടി ഞാൻ കൂട്ടിനോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും ഓരോ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അനുവദിച്ച സംഖ്യയിരിക്കേ ഒരാൾക്കുമാത്രം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): ൪൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞത് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള മൊത്തച്ചിലവാണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കണ്ട ചിലവിനെക്കുറിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലേക്കു ആകെയുള്ള സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഏകദേശം ൧൮,൦൦൦ രൂപായാണ്. അതിൽനിന്നും ൧,൩൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും അലവൻ സ്കൂൾ റേറ്റിംഗ് സരിച്ചു കറച്ചാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു വിനോധമില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ സ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ പരിശോധന കഠിനമാകുന്നതായും ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റു മേധാവികളുടെ ഉജ്ജ്വലമായ അനുമതിയും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. മറ്റു ഏതുഭാഗത്തു കറച്ചാലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റു മേധാവി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൗകര്യം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപശ്ചേപത്തെ എത്രക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am sorry that I am not satisfied with what Mr. McAlpine has told us. As I said yesterday, my main point is that there should be reduction in the rates of T. A. Provision is made here for an amount of travelling and inspection work which could be done for Rs. 2,400 according to the prevailing rate.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I inform the member that, as a covenanted officer, the rates of my T. A. are governed by the Mysore rates, whatever the Government here may or may not do in regard to the rates of T. A. here, so that the question of the adequacy of the rates that the member would allow for my touring, does not arise at all so far as I am personally concerned?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, that is a matter of adjustment. Whatever that be, in an extraordinary situation like this, I do not see why what Mr. McAlpine has stated should necessarily stand in the way of rates of his T. A. also being reduced. If the Government could not find it possible to have the same quantity of inspection work done in the coming year also, they would have to be satisfied with what is possible with the reduced funds. I distinctly remember what Mr. McAlpine himself said, on a former occasion in this House, that he would not keep a dog and himself bark, and that he would only do such inspection as could not be done by his subordinates.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Naturally.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We find that the figure has come down from Rs. 4,000 and odd to 3,000 and odd. I think there must be ample room for further reduction being made.

PRESIDENT: Down to what figure, in your opinion is there room for reduction?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Down to the figure that I allow, for the time being. After all, the present Director has not to inspect very many Vernacular schools and English schools, as here are separate Vernacular and English School Inspectors. Really,

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therefore, there are only a few colleges that he has to inspect; and perhaps he has also to make a few occasional special inspections. For this purpose, Sir, I think the amount that I have suggested would be enough.

MR. E. G. MCPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have nothing to add to what I have already stated.

PRESIDENT: Do you press your motion, Mr. Thanu Pillai?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES 22.

1	Mr. K. P. Abraham	13	Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
2	" K. C. Chandi	14	" K. P. Madhavan Pillai
3	" A. S. Damodaran Asan		(<i>Chirayinkil</i> .)
4	" K. Gopalakrishna Pillai	15	" K. P. Madhavan Pillai
5	" Joseph Kunju		(<i>Shertallai</i>)
6	" K. P. Kochukora	16	" M. P. Madhavan Pillai
	Tarakan	17	" M. Mahomed Mustapha
7	" K. Krishnan Nayar	18	" A. Narayana Pillai
8	" E. V. Krishna Pillai	19	" K. Narayanaperumal
9	" N. K. Krishna Pillai		Nadar
10	" S. Krishna Pillai	20	" N. A. Sundaram Pillai
11	" Tariatu Kunjitomman	21	" A. Thanu Pillai
12	" K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	22	" O. M. Thomas

NOES—24.

1	Mr. S. Chattanatha	13	Mr. K. George
	Karayalar	14	" P. Gomatinayakam
2	" M. Govindan		Pillai
3	" N. John Joseph	15	" P. N. Krishna Pillai
4	" K. C. Karunakaran	16	" R. Krishna Pillai
5	Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna	17	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan
	Aiyangar		Pillai
6	Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen	18	Mr. E. G. McAlpine
7	" P. S. Mahomed	19	" C. O. Madhavan
8	" Rama Varma Raja	20	" R. Nilakanta Pillai
9	" R. S. Subrahmanya	21	" Kayalam Paramesvaran
	Pillai		Pillai
10	" L. A. Bishop	22	Dr. K. Raman Tampi
11	" I. C. Chacko	23	Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
12	" R. Dhanukoti Pillai	24	J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—2.

1 Mrs. Anna Chandi

2 Mr. C. N. Tuppan Nam-
putiripad

The motion was declared lost, 22 voting for the motion, 24 against and two remaining neutral.

Motion 75.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermadey*): സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടറുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി വകയ്ക്കുള്ള ര, ര 0 0 രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. മലയാളം അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ആളുകളെ ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ മേധാവിയായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതുമൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തരക്കേടിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രതിപാദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഫോജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. മലയാളഭാഷാഭിജ്ഞനായ ആളുകളെ ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ മേധാവികളായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതുമൂലം അവർ സങ്കീടിച്ചെന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചെന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യാഭിലാഷങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് അറിയുന്നതിന് അവർക്ക് സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നു തന്നെയല്ല മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ സാധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല. മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വല്ലപ്പോഴും ഒരിക്കൽ ഡയറക്ടർ കൂടിച്ചെന്നു പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നത് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ നടത്തിപ്പിനു സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ തൃപ്തികരമായ പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഇന്നു മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണം അശേഷം തൃപ്തികരമായിട്ടല്ല നടന്നുപോകുന്നതെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡയറക്ടർ സങ്കീടിച്ചെന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംബന്ധമായ തങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളേയും അഭിലാഷങ്ങളേയും അറിയിക്കാമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഡയറക്ടറുടെ മലയാളഭാഷാഭിജ്ഞനെ എത്രമാത്രം നിരാശയേയും ഇഹരാഭോഗത്തേയും ആണ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയാതെയിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മലയാളഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുമേധാവികൾ അവരുടെ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റെയോ ആഫീസുമാനേജരുടെയോ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചു സകല സംഗതകളും ചെയ്യുവുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണ കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. ഈ നയം ഒട്ടും അഭിലാഷണീയമല്ല. മല

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

യാളും ടെക്സ്റ്റുവുമാക്കുകക്കുറിയിലേക്ക് അംഗങ്ങളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിലും ടെക്സ്റ്റുവുമാക്കുകക്കുറി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിലും ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ന്യായനൃക്കൾ ഒരു സ്ഥാനമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ യാതൊരു പരിജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലാത്തയാളുകൾ ഈ വക സംഗതികൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് നിർവഹിച്ചുപോരുന്നതു എന്നുള്ളതു വളരെ അത്ഭുതകരമായിട്ടാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ശരിയായ ടെക്സ്റ്റുവുമാക്കുകക്കുറി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ടെക്സ്റ്റുവുമാക്കുകക്കുറിയിൽതന്നെ യോഗ്യന്മാരായും തക്കതായും ഉള്ള ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള പരാതി ഈ രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കു മുഴങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതിനാൽ മലയാളഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരുളിനെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ മേധാവിയായി നിയമിക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപദേശം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Sir, I support the motion. The object of the motion is as defined by my friend Mr. Kunju, is to protest against the policy of the Government, of getting down strangers ignorant of our vernaculars. May I ask the Government, Sir, whether they do not consider it as an insult offered to the educational advancement and intellect of Travancore? Travancore is a country where education prevails to a very great extent, and I am proud to claim for my country a degree of intellect which is certainly equal to the degree of intellect which obtains elsewhere. Here, the poor tax-payer even at the risk of getting some of his necessities of life curtailed considerably, contributes to the development of the Education Department to such an extent that it has, in recent years, become the department which consumes probably the highest amount out of the State revenue. Let us take the case, Sir, of a poor person in this State who sends his son to school denying himself many of the essential requirements in the hope that his son would come up and attain a position in the world. If that chance is denied to the father it would certainly be very hard. Secondly, I object to this kind of policy pursued by the Government on the ground of economy also. As was observed by many of the speakers during the time of the general discussion on the Budget, on seven European Heads of Departments, in this State, we are spending about one and a half lakhs of rupees. I do not think the Travancore Government are under any obligation to anybody to solve the problem of unemployment obtaining elsewhere leaving the problem of unemployment in their own state—which is certainly very keen—unsolved. We have absolutely no quarrel with those gentlemen who come down here; because self-preservation is certainly the most dominating instinct in man. But, we have to view the problem

from our own point of view and see whether it is not a serious disadvantage to us to get down officers from outside on far higher salaries than those on which we could get better substitutes here.

In this connection, viewing the trend of the policy pursued by the Government from time to time, especially in regard to the Departments of Police and Education, one is tempted to ask the question whether the Government are really helpless in the matter and whether any pressure is being brought to bear on them, from any quarter to bring down foreigners, for their superior service. In that case, Sir, I can assure the Government that, in Travancore, we have thousands and thousands of educated people who could see that their own beloved Government are out of such difficulty, any way. We feel sure that we can make our voices heard even in the highest quarters under the Sun. If Government labour under any such disability in regard to the importation of foreigners, they should not hesitate to take the people into their confidence, so that the people may be in a position to appreciate the difficulties of the Government and make an attempt to help the Government. In these democratic days, such attempts on the part of the people are sure to prove fruitful. In the absence of any such difficulty on the part of Government, we have to protest against this kind of policy pursued by the Government; and so, I would support the motion, moved by Mr. Kunju as strongly as possible.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. പരിഷ്കാരവും ജനഹിതാനുവർത്തനവുമുള്ള യാതൊരു ഗവർണ്മെന്റും രാജ്യത്തെ ഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ ആ രാജ്യത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലെ അധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തുള്ള കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ നാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ള ഒരാളാണു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ മേലധ്യക്ഷൻ. ഇതു പോലെ മറ്റു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും അതതുരാജ്യത്തെ നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയുന്നവരായിരിക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലെ അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്. ഏതൊരു രാജ്യത്തും അധികവും പഠനം നടത്തുന്നത് അവിടത്തെ സ്വഭാഷയിൽ ആയിരിക്കും, അതിലേക്കുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളായിരിക്കും അധികമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടേയും ഭരണം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടർ ചുമതലയുണ്ടല്ലോ. കീഴിലുള്ളവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടപോലെ ഭരണം നടന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ആ ഭരണം താമസമായിരിക്കും. അതിലേക്കുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും കാണാം. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ആലോചിച്ചാണു് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽനിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ ഒരു സ്വഭാഷയായിരി

[Mr. Tariatukunjitomman.]

ക്കണമെന്ന് ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതിനെ അവഗണിച്ചാണു് പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തവരെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറു മേധാവികളായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഭരണക്ഷേപകരമാണെന്നു ഇന്നലെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു; എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൻറെ മേധാവിയായി നാട്ടുഭാഷാമനഭിജ്ഞനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് എത്രയും ആക്ഷേപകരമാണു്. ആഫീസു് മാനേജരുടേയും പേർമ്പനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിൻറെയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ മാത്രം വിശ്വസിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന ഭരണം നല്ലതല്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ ഒരു കവനൻഡു് ആഫീസർ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ മാറ്റുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കും. അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ ഇരുന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ; ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു നമുക്കു സഹിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. എന്നാൽ വേറെ സ്വഭേദശീലായ ഒരാളിനെ കൃത്യം നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ വച്ചാൽമതി. ഈ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ അതെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യാൽമതി.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): “ആപൽഘട്ടം” എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു എന്തിനെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഡയറക്ടറെ ഒഴിക്കാനും വച്ചാ; വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാനുംവച്ചാ. അതാണു് ആപൽഘട്ടം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കവനൻഡു് അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പണം കൊടുത്താൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പോയിക്കൊള്ളുമെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അങ്ങിനെ പണംകൊടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞയക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. നമുക്കു ജ്യോത ആക്കം താമസിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലംകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം നമുക്കില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മലയാളം പഠിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ശരിയായിട്ടു പഠിച്ചാൽ മതി. മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കൊന്നെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളോടു സംസാരിക്കാനായിട്ടുള്ള പരിജ്ഞാനം മാത്രം സമ്പാദിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാ

ർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച അതിന്റെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനനാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ നല്ല പാണ്ഡിത്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ ശരിയായി ഭരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. നാട്ടുഭാഷ ശരിയായി പഠിക്കുക അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് കറെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള ജോലിയല്ലേ എന്നു സംശയിച്ചാണ് ഭരണം നടത്താൻ നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്ന വേറെ ആളിനെ വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞത്. നാട്ടുഭാഷ പഠിക്കാൻ ഡയറക്ടർ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷത്തെ അവധി എടുത്തു സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർന്നു പഠിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. എന്തായാലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതി ആപൽക്കരമായതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളിനെതന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിന്റെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jemies*): സർ, ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത് നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളായിരിക്കണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ എന്നതെന്നതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. അതിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നു വരുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവളരെ സങ്കടകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിതന്നെയാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മലയാളം അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർക്കു അവിടങ്ങളിലുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ ശോചനീയാവസ്ഥയെക്കുറിച്ചു ഡയറക്ടറെ കണ്ടു പറയണമെങ്കിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പരിജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്ന കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി ഡയറക്ടർക്കു വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അനുഭവം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ഏതെന്നിലയിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യമുള്ളവനായിത്തന്നെയിരിക്കണം. അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറു വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതായതു മലയാളം രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൊല്ലം പഠിച്ചശേഷമല്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷസ്ഥാനത്തേയ്ക്കു ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നൊരു ഭരണ വയ്ക്കണം. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Sir, I beg to support the motion. My objection rests on a much higher ground than the ignorance of the vernacular of the country in the present Director of Public Instruction. I may submit at the outset that we are now discussing the Director in the abstract and not with reference to the occupant of that office for the time being.

In the Budget discussion of 1104 a token motion was submitted by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, it was desirable to have an Indian, preferably a Travancorean, for the post of Director of Public Instruction. I supported that motion. It struck me that whatever be the intellectual equipment of people recruited from England---

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Are they generally of a higher order of intellect than Indian gentlemen?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Whatever be the intellectual equipment of people recruited from England, as a matter of public policy, we require one thoroughly familiar with Indian culture and Indian ideals of life if he is to leave a permanent mark on the educational progress of the country. (*Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai : Hear, hear*). On that higher ground, quite apart from the accident of the ignorance of vernacular on the part of the present Director, I supported the motion. On that occasion, Sir, with a slight modification (in Mr. Thanu Pillai's motion) which the President suggested, the Government was prepared to accept the motion. On my advice, my friend, Mr. Thanu Pillai, amended his motion on the lines desired by the President; and the Government *accepted* the resolution. It is not a case, Sir, where, by a majority of votes, the proposition was carried, against the opinion of Government. There was absolute agreement, apparently, on the part of the Government and the members on this side of the House in regard to the question that, as a matter of public policy, in the Department of Education, you require some one who would sympathise with your national ideals, who would be familiar with your national culture, who would devote his whole-hearted attention to the development of these ideals, and who would also make the necessary adjustments called for by altered conditions in which the country, may find itself. The House is aware, Sir, that, when the opportunity arose, the Government ignored the definite undertaking given to the House. Let me not be misunderstood. I am one of those who think that the ultimate responsibility for deciding the qualifications of an officer for a particular appointment *must rest* with the executive. If, in the opinion of the Government a particular officer was unfit for a particular appointment and they have appointed another officer in the place, according to me, the House would be going beyond its legitimate province if it begins to draw a comparative estimate with regard to the qualifications of the officer whom the Government removed and the officer whom they put instead. (*Hear, hear.*) As a matter of public policy, the question of choosing particular men for particular appointments *must rest* with the Government. My present point is that the

Government must make such appointments consistent with the undertaking that they have given to the Council that, when opportunity arises, an Indian, preferably a Travancorean, would be appointed to the responsible office of the Director of Public Instruction. It is very difficult for me, Sir, to believe that, though in Travancore, you cannot find a gentleman equipped, thoroughly equipped in all directions, for holding that responsible office, it is very difficult for me, Sir, to believe that the wide Indian Empire cannot supply a suitable officer to direct the educational activities of this State. (*Hear hear*). On this ground, more than on the accident of the ignorance, on the part of the present Director, of the vernacular of the country, I am for supporting the motion. There are, Sir, several vernaculars even in this country. If my friends from North Travancore insist on the Director's acquaintance with Malayalam, I do not see why the gentlemen from Nanjinad and Shencotta should not, with equal fairness, insist on the Director's acquaintance with a working knowledge of the vernacular of their district, namely Tamil. Therefore, Sir, if we expect the Director to know all the vernaculars, it is, I submit, expecting an impossibility. Of course, it would be a desirable consummation if you could have, as Director of Public Instruction, a gentleman who has, though not necessarily a scholarly equipment in the vernaculars of the country, at least a working acquaintance with them. I should think, Sir, that we should not magnify what is considered to be a fault, or rather a disqualification, on the part of the present Director. I have nothing to say against him personally, and I do not think he is disqualified for the post simply because he does not know the vernacular of the country, and may have to rely on a responsible officer to guide him. But, it is a fact Sir, that most of the communications addressed to departmental heads in this State, even in these days of the cry for the vernaculars, are in English and not in the vernacular. Therefore, Sir, on the higher ground on which I put the question, I am supporting the motion.

PRESIDENT : Is there any other member who wishes to speak?

(There was no answer from the members.)

PRESIDENT : Where is that undertaking which you mentioned, Mr. Krishna Aiyangar? Will you please refer me to that?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): In the Budget discussion of 1103.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): In Volume XIII of the Council Proceedings.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated Deputy President*): The President then stated that in the 'form in which you put it Government have no objection to accept it.' Mr. Thanu Pillai accepted that amendment, Government accepted it, there was no discussion and the motion was accepted by the House.

PRESIDENT : On account of the way in which the discussion has developed, I think that, instead of calling upon Mr. Mc Alpine to reply to the motion, I had rather say a few words. Mr. Krishna Aiyanga

[President.]

referred to the discussion in the Council in 1928 and to the statement made by the then President accepting that motion. The President then said that the motion which would be accepted by Government will run as follows ;—

“Government should consider the desirability of appointing a suitable Indian in charge of the Department of Education if and when the occasion arises.”

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Will you kindly permit me, Sir, to read the observation in page 582?

PRESIDENT: I have also read the other portions of the debate before. I merely wanted to quote the actual wording of the motion that was accepted.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): The President said then that if the motion was worded in that way, he was prepared to accept it.

PRESIDENT: It is with reference to the whole of your statement that I am going to make my statement.

The undertaking then given by the Government stands. And so far as I am concerned, I might say that I accept that statement. You may take it that the Government when they made this appointment had this also in consideration. It was not without reference to this or ignoring this that the appointment was made. I may assure you that it was after long and anxious consideration that the appointment that was made by Government was decided upon. As I said, I say once again that this undertaking that was given is still an undertaking given by the Government and will always be borne in mind.

Do you press your motion, Mr. Joseph Kunju?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, may I speak on that motion?

PRESIDENT: I asked whether there was anybody to speak and nobody stood up. I do not know if you have got the right to speak now. I do not think you have.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): All that I want to know is whether I have a right to speak now?

PRESIDENT: No. Do you Press the motion, Mr. Joseph Kunju?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I want a poll.

PRESIDENT: Why do you want a poll? It is carried by a large majority.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I do want a poll to know those who are for the motion.

A poll was taken with the following result.

AYES—28.

1 Mr. K. P. Abraham	16 Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
2 Mrs. Anna Chandi	17 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (Chirayinkil)
3 Mr. K. C. Chandi	18 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (Shertallai)
4 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan	19 „ M. P. Madhavan Pillai
5 „ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai	20 „ M. Mahomed Mustapha
6 „ M. Govindan	21 „ A. Narayana Pillai
7 „ N. John Joseph	22 „ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
8 „ Joseph Kunju	23 „ K. Padmanabha Panikker
9 „ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan	24 „ Ramavarma Raja
10 „ K. Krishnan Nayar	25 „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
11 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai	26 „ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
12 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai	27 „ A. Thanu Pillai
13 „ S. Krishna Pillai	28 „ C. N. Tuppan Namputiri- pad
14 „ Tariatu Kunjitomman	
15 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	

NOES—15.

1 Mr. L. A. Bishop	9 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
2 „ I. C. Chacko	10 „ C. O. Madhavan
3 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai	11 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
4 „ K. George	12 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
5 „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai	13 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
6 „ P. N. Krishna Pillai	14 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
7 „ R. Krishna Pillai	15 „ J. S. Westerdale
8 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	

NEUTRALS—5.

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar	4 Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen
2 „ K. C. Karunakaran	5 „ P. S. Mahomed
3 Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar	

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*):
Mr. Kocheppan Mappilla did not stand up at any time?

PRESIDENT: On which side are you, Mr. Kocheppan Mappilla?

MR. KOCHEPPAN MAPPILLAI (*Nominated*): Neutral.

The motion was declared carried, 28 voting for the motion, 15 against and 6 remaining neutrals.

Motions 76 to 82.

The following motions were not made:—

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 2.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI:

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

78. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 25.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,852 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

81. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,852 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

82. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,673 for establishment by Rs. 673.

Motion 83.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : I beg to make the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,673 for establishment by Rs. 440.

Sir, the chorus of all that was going on here yesterday and at the time of the general discussion was that there should be a reduction in the salaries and other establishment. This year we find that under this particular heading 'Inspectors,' there is a demand for an additional clerk for which there is an increased allotment of Rs. 440. Sir, even if there is any additional work to be turned out what I would submit is that the Inspectors should manage with the existing staff and should not come and press the Government and this House for additional allotment at this time of economic stringency. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I beg to oppose the motion, Sir. The purpose for which this clerk is wanted in the office of the Inspector of English Schools is in connection with the checking and auditing of fee concessions. There has been a remarkable rise in the amount which Government have to pay in English Schools on account of fees concessions. If my recollection serves me right, the amount has gone up this year by something in the neighbourhood of 20 or 25 thousand rupees. The Inspector of English Schools and his predecessors and I are of the opinion that, with the aid of an additional clerk, it would be possible to effect savings in this expenditure.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Katikapalli*) : Did the Director say 25 thousand rupees?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : That is the increase. The amount that has been paid on account of fee concessions to aided schools has increased rapidly.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : Is the 25 thousand rupees the increase for 1105?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, approximately. I am giving rough figures. The amount that the Government have to spend on account of fee concessions in English Schools has increased rapidly by, I say roughly, that amount. I have

not got the exact figure here. The actual figure, the Financial Secretary reminds me, is Rs. 15,000 for the last year. The Inspector of English Schools asks for an additional clerk in order to exercise a more careful auditing than is possible with his present staff. Mr. Damodaran Asan, I do not suppose, denies that it is advisable to have more careful auditing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Which is the page of the Budget where the figure is given?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Page 107.

The Inspector represents that, with the office establishment he has, this auditing is impossible, and he has asked for an extra clerk. That is the purpose for which this clerk has been asked for. It was approved by the Finance Committee.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does the Director expect to make considerable savings in the pay of this man on account of more careful auditing?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It has not been possible to make any savings with the present staff. But we think it will be possible to save the pay of this clerk and more than the pay of this clerk by more careful auditing. The Inspector states that with the staff at his disposal it is impossible to do more than what he has hitherto done and he says that the amount spent on account of fee concessions is growing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is the increase due to the number of schools or is it due to the increase in the number of students?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Presumably due to the increase in the number of students. It is a temporary measure for one year in order to find out whether the large increase is on the face of it what it pretends to be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know who was doing this duty before?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): This duty is part of the routine work of the Inspector of English Schools' Office. But he represents that the accounts section he has is very small and is unable to cope with the work. He requests sanction for one extra clerk for this specific purpose.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): How many clerks are there for the same work in the Vernacular School Inspector's Office?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is no comparison between the Vernacular School Inspector's Office and this.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): How many clerks are there in the Vernacular School Inspector's Office? This increase is mostly for both schools.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): This clerk is for the Office of the Inspector of English Schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Has any work under this head fallen into arrears due to the want of this clerk?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is not a question of arrears; it is a question of effectiveness.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Has it been done effectively in 1106?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Inspector is personally of the opinion that with the aid of another clerk a more effective scrutiny could be given and he thinks, that, as a result of more effective scrutiny the pay of this clerk and more than that would be saved. He has suggested that we try this for one year as a temporary measure to see whether the sum spent under this head which is undoubtedly large can be possibly reduced. That is the only purpose. It is not a permanent addition. It is for a specific purpose. We are of opinion that with the aid of another clerk a more effective scrutiny could be given. That is the only purpose.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Have the Government suffered any loss for want of proper scrutiny this year?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The obvious implication is that when a senior and responsible officer in charge of the English Schools Department of the Education Department suggests that a more careful scrutiny is wanted under a particular head, he obviously feels that Government money is not being spent to the best advantage. He desires to satisfy himself that this is the case or is not the case, and he considers that with his staff it is impossible for him to do any more than what is being done now. And he desires for one year that one clerk be appointed temporarily in order to investigate this matter.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Has he brought any case to the member's notice of money being improperly spent?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are many instances that the Inspector's Office have drawn attention to in which fee concessions were claimed wrongly. That is the reason why the Inspector thinks that with the additional staff it will be probably possible to detect many more. But the trouble is this. The Inspector of English Schools and his staff have not got the time in his office to go through this item by item and he wants a special clerk who will investigate this question. It is surely a straightforward request. The Inspector of English Schools is a responsible officer and he is not expected to make an irresponsible statement.

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): May I know, if the appointment is sanctioned, whether it will be given to a woman?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I should imagine not. There is a woman's branch in which women are being given appointments. The men appointed in that department are being gradually taken over to the men's branch.

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Is there any department which is set apart for women?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Originally the women's branch had a considerable number of men in it. Government have ordered that wherever possible as vacancies arise these men in the women's branch are to be transferred to the men's branch. But you will realise that it is not only a question of qualified women being available but it is also a question of vacancies in the women's branch and the men's branch. A man in the Government service cannot be turned out into the streets. There must be a vacancy for him in the men's branch. As vacancies arise they are being drafted to the men's branch.

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): But this is a new appointment and so, nobody need be thrown out.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have personally no prejudice. But it is an appointment which does not come within the purview of the Director of Public Instruction.

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Has the Director any objection to recommend a woman?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It does not come within my jurisdiction at all. It is left to the Inspector.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I have only to make one remark in reply to what the Director of Public Instruction was saying: that since the Inspector is a responsible officer, he will not bring forward any proposal which is not absolutely necessary. Well, Sir, all demands made in this House are made by responsible officers. At the same time we examine them and see whether any reduction can be made. So, I do not attach any weight to that argument. I asked the Director whether effective work was done with the existing staff in 1106. He said that it will be more effective if one more clerk is provided and his argument is that it is temporary. I do not know how this temporary clerk could be thrown out next year, when he will say that by throwing him out, it will be much less effective than the work done with the clerk. There is that difficulty. Any how, there is a conflict of feeling within me because the Director has stated that the clerk is necessary for fee concession matters. That I should stand against effective fee concessions is rather a hard thing. So, I shall not press this motion. Only I would request the Director to see that if he can avoid he will not appoint the additional clerk and let him not ask for the continuation of this staff next year.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I can assure Mr. Damodaran Asan that if he withdraws his motion, I shall most certainly satisfy myself when next year's Budget is being prepared as to the absolute necessity of the staff.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 84 and 85.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

84. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,673 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

85. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,856 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

Motion 86.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,379 for Inspectors by Rs. 1.

My main object in making this motion is to bring to the notice of the department and the Government a very important matter with regard to the policy of recruitment of teachers now adopted by the Inspectors. Sir, it has been brought to the notice of the House more than once that by issuing a particular circular the Inspectors are now restrained to recruit the teachers in a particular manner. That is to say now the Inspectors keep a list of teachers who have acted from the beginning of 1101 up to the middle of 1103 and only those included in the list are now appointed in the department. The claims of teachers who have acted prior to 1101 and after 1103 are completely ignored and I fear that it is considered even as a disqualification with regard to their recruitment. Sir, it is well-known that those teachers who have got acting service should be preferred to new hands. Of course, if after entertaining them it is found that they are inefficient let them be thrown out. But let them recognise that persons who have acted should be preferred to raw hands. This invidious distinction between persons who have acted during a particular period and those who have acted before that period—

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): How far back will Mr. Asan ask the department to go?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): As far back as it is possible without detriment to efficiency.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Suppose a man acted for a day in 1085. What is the Inspector to do?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Consider his claims, that is what I will say. Do not say he will not be given an appointment because he had acted in 1085. Don't advance that argument. The Chief Secretary has asked me an extreme case of a man who has probably passed his 55th year in 1105. I do not know whether such a man is going to come and whether they will entertain him. There are other cases of persons who have acted for a long period just before 1101 and who are now refused appointments because they have not acted between 1101 Chingam and 1103 Minam. Sir, whatever be the reasons for that I am unable to understand the magic of that period, i. e., the period between 1101 and 1103.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): May I have a doubt cleared? If the period that is suggested by the Chief

Secretary is allowed to be extended *ad infinitum* would not the authorities be put to the necessity of getting grandfathers and fathers who have nevertheless some acting period to their credit to be appointed as teachers?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I do not know whether the Chief Secretary has suggested any period. He only cited an instance.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): If the period is not limited to a certain extent would not that difficulty arise?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I do not know whether this limitation is imposed in any other department. The period I refer is, between Chingam 1101 and Minam 1103.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): It may be, because the hands thrown out of other departments are not so numerous.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): There are not large number of vacancies in other departments and so much hardship is not caused to them. Even supposing, that, owing to misconduct of some officer which was later on disapproved by the Government, why should the poor teacher who was acting before 1101 Chingam and who was not in the good books of the particular officer who had the appointing power after 1101 Chingam, be deprived of a chance? We have to view the matter equitably. I do not say that acting men have got the legal right of being appointed, since, they have applied for the post. I suggest that they should not be excluded from the acting list. As far as I am concerned I tried to ascertain whether it is a big number as to block the chances of many new hands. If I remember right, a list of such persons was sent to me by a large section of teachers who are without appointment. The same was given to the Director as well as to Government. I represented their case in person to the Director. Now there is a list containing about 1600 pupil teachers with the Chief Inspector, of which about 800 or so, have been appointed. In the category of unemployed teachers, there are only below 100 persons and there is so much heart-burning among these people who feel that they are wronged by the departmental circular which ties the hands of the Inspector. All that I now say is, either do not have any list, or, if you have, keep it properly and give chances to all. I do not say that all of them should be appointed, whatever be their merits. Only take into consideration their claims.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is there no time limit for Mr. Asan?

PRESIDENT: The mover of the motion has 10 minutes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): The irony of the whole thing appears to be, that, even if this is a list for recruitment in a particular order, there is no such list in the Office of the Inspector of English Schools. There, the claims of acting people need not be considered, and even if they are not considered, the Director of

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

Public Instruction has no chance of ascertaining whether the claims of acting men have been preferred or refused.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): May I know from Mr. Asan, whether, this concession should be extended to people who have left the teaching profession and taken temporarily to some other occupations?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): If such profession has in any way brought down his capacity for teaching purposes, I do not say, that, he should be recruited. But, suppose, a teacher who was a tutor to some children during the interval applies, I think, his claim should not be disqualified for an appointment to the teachers' profession.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): What I ask Mr. Asan is, whether persons who have left the teaching profession should be recruited again?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): What are those professions that the member refers to, I do not understand. In my opinion, professions which have nothing to do with the Education Department should not be considered.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Suppose there is a teacher who has left his profession and who was for a long time a Proverthi Accountant, what do you say about his case?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Such cases may be left to the educational authorities. I doubt whether such a man will ever apply for a teacher's post.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Is there not the question of qualification?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Yes, there is. My friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai fears, that, if he has entered into some other profession, he must be deemed to have lost his qualification.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): You need not draw any inference from my question. What is your answer to my question?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): That question was asked probably because the member felt some doubt on that. It is to clear that I say all these.

If in the view of the Inspector, a teacher has entered into some other profession after which he is not fit to be a teacher, with the same capacity, he need not be entertained. That is all what I wish to say.

Another matter that I wish to bring to the notice of the Council is in the matter of recruitment of teachers. The claims of those teachers who are plodding in grant-in-aid schools also may be considered. I do not say that the claims of all those who apply from the grant-in-aid schools

should be regarded. Their claims should be considered in one respect, and that is, if they are found to be competent, prefer them, because they are only getting a pittance in grant-in-aid schools. These are the matters which I want to place for the consideration of the House under this motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (Nominated): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ ഓമോദരൻ ആശാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പരാമർശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കും ചില സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുണ്ട്. പ്രധാനമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് മി. ആശാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആക്ടിങ് ലിസ്റ്റ് മനുഷ്യവും അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിന്റെ കഴുത്തുരുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രം വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് എന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആക്ടിങ് ലിസ്റ്റിലുള്ളവരെല്ലാം നിയമിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം മാത്രമേ മറ്റുള്ളവരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്നു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കും അധഃകൃതസമുദായക്കാർക്കും ന്യായമായി ലഭിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് മറ്റൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ആക്ടിങ് കാർഡ് ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. അവർക്കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഭോഷം വരുത്തക്കുറിയലിലുള്ള ഒരു പ്ലാട്ട് നിലനിർത്തി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ആഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഈ ലിസ്റ്റനുസരിച്ച് നാളതുവരെ ൮ ൦ ൦-ൽ ചിലപാനം നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യ എത്രയോ തുച്ഛമാണ്. ൧൪ ൦൦ ചേരോളം അടങ്ങിയ ഈ ആക്ടിങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ മൂന്നോ നാലോ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഈ ഴവർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള മറ്റു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യയും എത്രയോ തുച്ഛമാണ്. മുമ്പു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യവും മറ്റും ഈ സമുദായക്കാർക്കില്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളായി ആക്ടിങ് സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനു അവർ സാധിച്ചില്ല. അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം കൊടുത്തു പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസായിവരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ആക്ടിങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉള്ളവരെ അവർ കാത്തിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു അക്രമമാണ്. ഇതു ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കൗശലം മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ ആക്ടിങ് ലിസ്റ്റ് പ്രായോഗികത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

അഥവാ അങ്ങനെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, അതു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരും അധഃകൃതരായ സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ഉപദ്രവമില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിലെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു പ്രത്യേകമായ രൊർഡർക്രൂടി നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ചിലർക്കു ചേരാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആക്ടിംഗ് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ളവരുടെ ചാർജ്ജ്ക്കാരേയും സ്വജനങ്ങളേയും നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ ആക്ടിംഗ് കാരെല്ലാം മിക്കവാറും ഒരേ വർഗ്ഗക്കാരായിട്ടു വരാൻ കാരണം?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നിയമനാധികാരം ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനുമായിട്ടു ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുമായിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളായിട്ടോ ആണു അധികവും കാണുന്നത്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ആക്ടിംഗ് കാർ ധാരാളമുള്ളപ്പോൾ അവർക്കൊടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷമേ മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു ഒരിക്കലും സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ചിലപ്രത്യേക വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവർക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചില പ്രത്യേക സൗകര്യം ഉള്ളവർക്കോ മാത്രമേ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ കയറാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇഷ്ടമുള്ളവർക്കു ആക്ടിംഗ് കൊടുക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ആക്ടിംഗ് കൊടുക്കാൻ ആളുകളെ തയ്യാറാക്കിവെച്ചതിനു ശേഷമാണു സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളെക്കൊണ്ടു അവധി എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ലിസ്റ്റനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഇതരസമുദായക്കാരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനു ഭംഗം വരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, എന്റെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്റ്റേഫിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന വിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃത സമുദായക്കാർക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അവശതയെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണമെന്നാണ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചതായ ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടേണ്ടവരായി അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരായ ആളുകൾ

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[Mr. M. Govindan.]

also be referred to that committee. That is, whether the acting claims of teachers should be preferred to communal claims, in cases of insufficient representation of the community concerned—

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുവരെ അസമതപ്രസമമായതിൽപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): My own view in that matter is, if Mr. Mahomed wants to know, I have no objection to give. That is, some rule will have to be evolved by which the claims of both may be considered. If there is a man with a long term of acting service he should be considered, and if there is a member of a community which is absolutely unrepresented or very inadequately represented in the department, then his claim also should be considered. Then educational qualifications, the class he has taken etc., will come in. All these things must be considered by a committee and rules evolved by which appointments will have to be made without prejudicing the claims of unrepresented communities.

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil cum Devicolum*): I fully endorse the views put forward by Mr. Asan. It is a matter of common grievance that the preparation of the acting list of teachers was against all accepted principles of justice, equity and good conscience. I am sorry that the time for taking the officer concerned to task is past. I wish to suggest that the injustice done be not allowed to continue. Let us do away with it once for all. If the abolition of the acting list is not possible, I would throw out a suggestion, that, the department in future should reserve a certain percentage of appointments for those whose names appear on the acting list and throw open the remainder for direct recruitment. With these remarks, I support the motion of Mr. Asan.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): സർ, ആദ്യം ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ താല്പര്യം നല്ലവണ്ണം എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായില്ലെങ്കിലും മലയാളത്തിൽ രണ്ടു പേർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ നിന്നും ഇതു ഉദ്യോഗ വഴക്കിനുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി. ആ നിലയ്ക്കു ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നും അവർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടണമെന്നും ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതു വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിൽ നിന്നും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന്മാർക്കാണ് അധികം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നതെന്ന് അനുമാനിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണ് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന്മാരാണോ അതല്ല അധഃകൃതന്മാരാണോ എന്നു ഇതുവരെ വ്യക്തമായിട്ടില്ല. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായം ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയം

യത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. നമ്പൂതിരിമാർക്കു ഒട്ടും തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന് വളരെപ്പേർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു ന്യായമായിരിക്കട്ടെ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു തന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തെ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായിട്ടോ അധഃകൃതമായിട്ടോ ഏതു നിലയിൽ പരിഗണിച്ചാലും അവർക്കും എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. അതോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I support the motion of Mr. Asan, to bring to the notice of the House, of the condition of the teachers in aided schools of the State. In the matter of recruitment, as well as in the matter of sending them away, there is no policy that is followed by the department, or, the Government do not seem to take any notice of the action taken by the Managers. The appointment has to be approved by the department, but, they do not exercise any control over that. They do not even care to know whether proper claims are respected by the Managers. The only thing they care for is, whether a hand is qualified for the place or not. In the Government service, when claims are put forth with such a force, and the demand for justice is so great, we think that the teachers of aided schools should receive justice at the hands of the Managers who appoint them. Sometimes they do not get enough justice and sometimes they do. But if the Government or the Inspector exercise some control over the appointment of the teachers in aided schools, their lot would be better. But if they begin to exercise more control over appointments, the Managers of private schools might demand more grant. In the sister State of Cochin, this control is exercised with beneficent effects and more grants are given by Government to those institutions. Then the private institutions also will work better with proper departmental control over teachers also. One who has no control over the pay of the teachers cannot exercise proper control over their working. That is my impression of the matter. The Inspectors, when they visit schools, inspect more the offices of the Managers than the schools. If the Manager is one who is very much liked by the Inspector, he will not even go to the school. If on the other hand, the Manager is not liked by the Inspector, he goes and pesters the teachers. His visit is considered to be a visitation and not an inspection. For illy things, the Managers are taken to task, and for good things, they are not given recognition. As for the help they get from the Inspectors, it is very little. They go to schools to find fault rather than to give good and valuable suggestions. They are expected to make valuable suggestions because of their greater experience in the department.

[Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.]

Therefore, I bring all these facts to the notice of the Government and request them to take some action to relieve the distress among the teachers and managers by making the Inspectorate to take more interest in the matter of recruitment to service in private schools also.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the problem raised by Mr. Asan is one of the most difficult which the Education Department is called upon at the present moment to deal with. Mr. Asan, as he stated, came to see me some months ago and he gave me a list which contained about 65 names of teachers who acted in some Vernacular School or other, prior to the date 1st Chingom 1100. As I promised Mr. Asan, I immediately sent that list to the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, with the request, that if he had any information regarding the number of teachers in this category, he would supply me with it. He wrote back to say that there was no information in the Inspector's Office, and no available information in the Assistant Inspectors' Offices either. The existence of possibly a week's acting service of some teachers, perhaps 8 or 10 years ago, would be a matter of almost incredible difficulty to trace in the schools of this State. I fully sympathise with the point of view put forward not only by Mr. Asan in this matter, but also by the members who have drawn attention to the unfortunate plight of unrepresented communities, in that matter. There is no doubt whatever that the unrepresented communities do not find themselves in the long list of acting teachers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are there no registers of teachers in the departmental schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not understand the member.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there not some record in a school giving the names of teachers who have worked in that institution?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Inspector tells me that there is no record going back to the distance of the period referred to by the member.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Up to which period is that information not available and the Inspector did not find a record?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have no information on that point. But I am referring to the period prior to the 1st Chingom 1100 in connection with Mr. Asan's list of 65 teachers. About fifty of these are found in the list.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to get this information. Is there any record at present to show whether a particular teacher has worked in a particular school during a particular period. Take for example the school at Ambalapuzha. I want to know about a particular teacher who has worked there. Is there no record kept in that school about that teacher?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): At the present moment?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): For the year 1100.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Certainly there is.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Then, for how many years is that record kept?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think that he quite realises the implications of what I am saying when I say that the available records are not easily traceable. If there is no record now in any Assistant Inspector's Office About Acting appointments in a particular school it is presumed that the record could not be traced. When I say that, I only meant, that it will be very difficult to trace the records in regard to a person who acted for a week. I want the House to realise that I have no objection in making an enquiry. But I do want the House to realise that it is tremendously big thing and I think it is very much worry and no accurate information is possible. I have put the matter to the Inspector who is just sympathetic towards the position of unfortunate men as I am and he assures me that the thing is in his opinion practically impossible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether if the teachers are asked to apply and put in their claims before the Inspector or the Director, it would not be possible to make Inquiries and ascertain whether their statements are true?

What I ask is, will it not be possible to verify their statements?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It might be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know, what stood in the way of the Director doing that and publishing in the Gazette asking people to intimate to the Director or Inspector whether they have acted in those schools during any period prior to 1100?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are roughly seven hundred teachers on the acting list for whom there are at the moment no permanent vacancies. The Inspector who has worked this out says that their period of acting service ranges from 2 years 3 months 28 days down to one day and that he calculates (taking normal wastage over recent years) that even in 5 or 6 years he would not be able to absorb all the 700. He further tells me that 50 per cent. of these 700 are represented by people who have less than six months of acting service.

My chief difficulty in the matter of accepting any suggestion of calling for names prior to eleven hundred, is to use an English phrase, 'I am buying a pig in a poke.' I do not know how many hundreds of names there may be, and the question resolves itself into one of practical politics. Government in 1104 stated that those who acted between 1st Chingom 1100 and 30th Minom 1103 were to be taken. Th

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

idea that the Government must have had in mind was that if after 1104 a man had not been acting for four years it seems a reasonable deduction, that he must have some other means of employment unless he was financially independent. Further, if during these four years he has found other employment, he must be out of touch with educational work and I think perhaps the House does not give enough considerations to the Chief Secretary's suggestion that it is a matter of the law of limitation. One has to draw a line somewhere, of course not only in a matter of this kind but in every other similar matter. I as a University Professor faced this problem every year. When the question of promotion from one class to another comes up the students who get 30 per cent. are permitted to pass and the students who get 29 fail. If the student who gets 29 per cent. is allowed to be promoted, the student who gets 28 has only one mark less than 29 and he comes and asks that he may be promoted. In all matters of figures and dates a line has to be ruled somewhere. If we include men who acted in 1099 those who have acted in 1098 would say that the others are only one year prior to them and if we agree to that the men who had acted in 1097 will say I am only one year in front of the other teachers. The problem really is one to which I do not see any solution except to adhere to a rule which may at first sight seem to be arbitrary. But, it is based, I think, on a not unreasonable assumption that a man who has not taught for four years or a longer time must be presumed to have some other means of support.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Suppose he was in some grant-in-aid school?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Then again you have difficulty that the Government have stated that wherever possible the claims of the grant-in-aid school teachers will be considered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Where have they stated that?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That is being stated frequently. I cannot say now exactly where but I have read it in connection with my files in the office on many occasions. The question is one of practical politics. Is it justifiable to take away the best teachers from the Aided schools for the benefit of the Government schools?

I may tell the House that I am discussing the matter with the Inspector of Vernacular Schools and I intended to make certain suggestions to the Government which I believe can do some thing to remedy the difficult situation.

I am also drawing the attention of the House to the fact that we have had the claims of the acting teachers prior to 1100 and the claims of a few who acted in 1104. There is another large class—there are people who have qualified themselves since 1104—and when you bear in

mind that it is going to be four or five years before the whole of the 700 can be absorbed, you are going right on to the year 1112 and you still may not absorb these 700. In the meantime however, your young men are coming out with E. S. L. C. and V. H. Certificates and out of 700 that are left 680 are V. S. L. C. holders—the lowest among the qualified hands. I want the House to notice that this is not an easy problem. There are other aspects which also deserve consideration which I have been considering and which no one also has put forward.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What about the claims of unrepresented communities? I thought the member was going to say something about it.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): What I was going to say is that, coming as I do from Mysore, where special preference is given to them, naturally I am sympathetic, because I know what is being done, and that, I am personally of the opinion, that, if any exception at the moment can be made, the unrepresented communities seem to be—that is my personal opinion—the people who have the first claim, because, there is no doubt, that, they are coming forward in small numbers, and there is no doubt some years ago they were not and I think, that I am not wrong in saying that there is no member of the depressed classes in the acting list at all. I think I am quoting the Inspector of Vernacular Schools correctly when I say that in the huge acting list of 1500 which originally existed there was not one member of the depressed classes. In any case if that statement is a slight exaggeration it is so slight that for all practical purposes I may accept it as correct. Personally, Sir, I am in sympathy with Messrs. Govindan's and Mahomed's requests regarding unrepresented communities and in the suggestions which I propose shortly to put to Government—there is an attempt to solve these and all other matters regarding new and better qualified people. But I do want you to realise that this problem is one of the most difficult to solve and that further whatever solutions you may come to some class of people are bound to be disappointed. There are not enough appointments in this State to take in anything like the number of people we are turning out every year. That applies not only to Vernacular schools but to non-graduates in English schools and graduates. I may mention in passing, though it is not relevant to this question, that I have 358 applications from graduates in the men's branch alone on my personal file at the present moment. We are turning out graduates at the rate of, I do not know exactly how many a year, and the average absorption of graduates during the last 10 years has been eight. There are 72 men in the acting list which extends from 1096 to the present year and they have been absorbed just now. It is an average of 8 per year and how many more applications there will be during the next five years I leave the House to imagine. I want the House to realise the difficulty in the problem of recruitment which applies not only to the Vernacular schools but to every other department. We are turning out people for whom there

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

is no prospect in the Education Department. The education department is the biggest employer in the whole State, it is bigger than everything including Police and Nayar Brigade, all put together, and if the Education Department cannot take in men, it is not likely that other departments will be able to take them. I draw the attention of the members on the other side of the House to the fact that this is a matter in which, it seems to me non-officals can do a lot of propaganda. Everybody knows and I have the utmost sympathy for the struggles made by poor Indian parents to get their children educated, and I come from Scotland which for hundreds of years has done the same. As you might conceive from the figures that I have given the chances of employment are not in the Vernacular schools and they are not equally great in other very great departments. There are more people who have qualified themselves than can ever hope to find employment.

This problem does not arise in Western countries because whatever certificate we possess the last thing the average parent thinks of is Government service.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is there anything in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction to see whether the claims of acting teachers in the Boys' schools and Girls' schools are considered by the Inspector and Inspectress of English Schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are acting lists in these departments and Government. Every single appointment that goes through my Office, is checked and occasionally a clerical error may be made. I have had actual cases of reference from Government saying they did not understand why the fifth man in the list was recommended for appointment while the fourth in number was not considered at all. As far as I know there are lists.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, the Director agrees with me that the persons whom I referred to are very unfortunate people who deserve the consideration of this House as well as the Director. His only difficulty seems to be that their number may be so large as to find it highly inconvenient if not impossible for that department to accommodate all of them within a reasonable period. Sir, the list which I placed in his hands consists of about 65 names. I told him that my informant who is a responsible man amongst this unfortunate class has intimated to me that this is a fairly correct list and that there would not be more than 15 or 20 persons at the most who have been omitted from that list.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ അസമത്വ സമുദായത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടവർ ആരെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I did not care about the names or the communities included in that list. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, *hear, hear*) The list was sent to me by one Dr. Chacko from Kallupara. I do not know him personally. I am getting a number of letters describing their miserable lot and I intimated

that fact to the Director and I represented their grievance to the Head of the Administration also. Both of them were really sympathetic towards the cause. But they find the task to be unsurmountable and so I think even now the Director is not in a position to give any definite answer. I did not quite grasp what he said when he was referring to something that took place between himself and the Chief Inspector.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Am I to explain Sir? What I said was that I have been recently discussing with the Inspector of Vernacular Schools this question and allied problems and that he had represented certain views to me and I have in the discussion put forward my views also and told the House that I propose to address the Government after the Council is over putting forward by suggestions to try and do something to solve this big problem. That was what I said.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): From what the Director of Public Instruction has said now I believe that the matter is still engaging his earnest attention and that he intends to put forward definite proposals to give some relief to these people. Another difficulty which I felt was with regard to the fact whether the claims of these acting hands are duly considered by the Inspector and Inspectress. The Director says that he has some record in his Office to show whether these claims were really considered.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is the member satisfied that the degree of restriction placed on the Inspector of Vernacular Schools is the same as that imposed on the Inspector of English Schools and the Inspectress?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I am not satisfied that the same amount of restriction is imposed upon the Inspector of English Schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. To speak frankly, I must say, that too much restriction is placed upon the Vernacular School Inspector by keeping a list; that is my own opinion in the matter and that is why I suggested that a list be kept to include all the people or there should not be any list at all. I do not want any restriction to be placed on those Inspectors also. The only thing that I want to see is that no injustice is done to persons who have been acting in the department.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Does not the member think that to keep such a long list of these people and to ask them to wait till all the claims are satisfied would tend to encourage unemployment?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I will answer that question. It will surely encourage unemployment if there is a rule that no body should go for any other work but must be full time waiters for these appointments. If, as Mr. Madhavan Pillai has suggested, any man who has entered into some other profession is disqualified for appointment, of course, there will be an increase of

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

unemployment. Otherwise, I do not know how it will increase unemployment.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Is it not holding forth a hope to them?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Surely a hope which these people are entitled to entertain. I say there is absolutely no harm in holding forth a hope.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): To be disappointed?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I do not know whether they are going to be disappointed unless Government all of a sudden throw away these lists and resort to some other policy. With regard to what Mr. Govindan said I am also one who thinks that the claims of those communities who are unrepresented in some of these departments must be considered.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): And what about inadequately represented communities?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): It all depends on very many factors. I do not understand what all elements my friend has in mind when he says "inadequately represented communities." I do not quite endorse his views when he asked that question. All that I say is that this question should engage the consideration of Government and if the Director in his last reply is entitled to give us any idea of what he has now in mind to solve this problem I think I will be enabled to withdraw the motion.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I am not here to announce any definite ideas which are only in the process of being formed at the present moment in consultation with the Chief Inspector. I am afraid, I cannot do that if that is the only inducement for the member to withdraw the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I did not quite understand what the member said.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): What I said was that I could not at the present juncture put before the House the definite proposals which I hope soon to submit to Government. I am only in consultation with the Inspector on the matter now, and I would go so far as to say that I have not as yet made up my mind on all points. I cannot therefore at this stage nor would it be judicious on my part as the representative of the Government to announce to the House any proposal which I have not submitted to Government. I cannot, therefore, give Mr. Asan a definite assurance if that is what he wants.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Does he hope at least that if his proposals or ideas fructify there is a chance of relieving at least to a considerable extent the miserable lot of these unfortunate persons?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are so many others who can truthfully be described as 'unfortunate persons.'

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Unfortunate in the opinion of the member?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of public Instruction*): I am of the opinion that there are several classes of people who are unfortunate in this matter and as I said before any proposal is bound to be approved by the class who get any benefit from it and disapproved of by the class that are not benefited by it. In any problem of this kind some people are bound to be disappointed and I cannot give Mr. Asan a definite assurance that persons of the category he is interested in are going to receive preferential consideration over all others some of whom in my personal opinion have more claims for sympathy than his category. I do not however deny that the category that he is interested in also deserves sympathy.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know which are those categories which in his opinion are entitled to preferential treatment?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of public Instruction*): I am not prepared to make any statement as to where my sympathy lies.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I beg to press the motion.

PRESIDENT: As Mr. Asan wishes to press his motion I place it before the House. The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,379 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and lost, 22 voting for and 23 against.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I demand a poll.

PRESIDENT: Those who are for the motion will please stand.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): One thing should be done before the poll is taken. The result should be announced.

PRESIDENT: I am merely ascertaining the actual numbers to see whether I should use my casting vote.

A poll was taken with the following result—

AYES 22.

1	Mr. K. P. Abraham	13	Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai
2	„ K. C. Chandi	14	„ A. Narayana Pillai
3	„ A. S. Damodaran Asan	15	„ K. Narayanaperumal
4	„ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai		Nadar
5	„ Joseph Kunju	16	„ K. Padmanabha Panikkar
6	„ K. P. Kochukora Tara-	17	„ Rama Varma Raja
	kan	18	„ R. S. Subrahmanya
7	„ K. Krishnan Nayar		Pillai
8	„ E. V. Krishna Pillai	19	„ N. A. Sandaram Pillai
9	„ N. K. Krishna Pillai	20	„ A. Thanu Pillai
10	„ S. Krishna Pillai	21	„ O. M. Thomas
11	„ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	22	„ C. N. Tuppan Nampu-
12	„ K. P. Madhavan Pillai		tiripad
	(Shertallai)		

NOES—23.

- NEUTRALS-4.

- The motion was declared lost 22 voting *for*, 23 *against* and 4 remaining *neutrals*.

The following motion was not moved—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,774 for Inspectresses by Rs. 10.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (Vaikam): I move the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for controlling agencies by Re. 1.

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ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറു സഹകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു നയം വേണമെന്ന് അനേകകാലമായി ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളി കൂട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ച് അതനുസരിച്ച് ഏതോ ചില ചടങ്ങുകൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു പരമാത്മമാണെങ്കിൽ ആ നയത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചു കൊണ്ട് ഈ വിഷയത്തെ അവുടെ സമർപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

മലയാളം സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് വരയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾ ലീവിംഗ് വരയോ കഴിച്ച് പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ പോലും വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് കഴിഞ്ഞു പുറത്തു വരുമ്പോൾ മറ്റു യാതൊരു തൊഴിലും ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ചിലർ വിദ്യാത്മികരായ കാളേജിൽ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഒരു Luxury യാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം അധികാരികളിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ വരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടും കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു നേരവില്ല. അതിനു കാരണം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയാണ്. അതിനാൽ വിദ്യാലയം വിട്ടു പുറത്തു വരുമ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തു ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനു വിദ്യാത്മികരെ പ്രാപ്തമാരാക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ട്.

ഇനി, അടുത്തതായി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധിപത്യനകാലത്ത് കുട്ടികളുടെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലും നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങളിലും വലിയ നിഷ്കഷ്ഠവയ്ക്കൽ എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എല്ലാപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും ഒരേതരത്തിലുള്ള നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്ന ഒരു സർക്കുലർ ഉള്ളപ്പോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ചക്രത്തിനു കടചാസുവാങ്ങി പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ കത്തിക്കെട്ടി ഉപയോഗിക്കാമെന്നിരിക്കെ ഒന്നും ഒന്നരയും രൂപയ്ക്കു നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വിലയ്ക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നയവും കഴിയുന്നതും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിക്കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണ്.

ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്റെ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും സംസാരിക്കണം എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഫീസ് സൗജന്യത്തിനായിട്ടു ഒരു വലിയ തുക ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽ മാറിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ സ്വല്പം നിഷ്കഷ്ഠച്ച് അതിൽ വിദ്യാത്മികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. "Grants to private schools for fee concession" എന്ന ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു

[Mr. A. Narayana Pillai.]

ലക്ഷംരൂപാ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നു അതിൽ ശരിയായ നിഷ്കർഷ അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവന്നില്ല എന്നും, അതിൽ ചില ഭോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നും ഡയറക്ടറുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വകയിൽ ചില കഴപ്പുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു ക്ലാക്കിനെ കൂടുതലായിട്ട് നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് ഡയറക്ടർതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതായാലും ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ നല്ലപോലെ നിഷ്കർഷവച്ചാൽ അതിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു നല്ല സംഖ്യ ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ ലഭ്യമാകുമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. ന്യായമായും അർഹിക്കുന്ന നിലയിലും മാത്രമേ ഈ സൗജന്യം നൽകാവൂ.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): ആ വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു നിഷ്കർഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം എന്താണ് എന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാമോ?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ കൂടാതെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായിരിക്കും നല്ലത്.

ഈ ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. പ്രൈവറ്റ് സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കും സൗജന്യത്തിനായി നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക വലുതാണ്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു ഏതു തോതനുസരിച്ചാണ്?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): ഇപ്പോൾ ചില ജാതിക്കാർക്ക് ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ജാതി ഏതായിരുന്നാലും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അർഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കിയിട്ടല്ലായിരിക്കും കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ആ നയം നിർമ്മിക്കണം. ശരിയായി നിഷ്കർഷയോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ പരിശോധിച്ചു ഇതു നടത്തേണ്ട ചുമതല ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറെ ഏല്പിക്കണം. ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു ആ ജോലി ശരിയായിട്ടു നടത്താൻ പ്രയാസമായതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു ക്ലാക്കിനെ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു വേണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നത്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും തഹശീൽ ജാക്കം ഫെഡ് മാസ്റ്ററും അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ശുപാർശയനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതെന്ന് മെമ്പർമാർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലുള്ള ഫീസ് കൺസെഷനെപറ്റിയാണ്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് അതല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (Trivandrum): Aided Schools ലേക്കു പകുതിയിൽ സൗജന്യംകൊടുക്കുന്നത് തഹശീൽദാതാക്കൾ ഫെഡ്റേഷനും ഓടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയാണെന്നു, അതല്ല ആ സ്കൂളിലെ മാനേജർമാരും ഫെഡ്റേഷനും മാത്രമാണോ?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (Vaikam): അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു ശരിയായ അറിവില്ല.

ഏതാനും സ്കൂളിലേക്കു ഫെഡ്റേഷൻമാരെ ശരിയായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഫെഡ്റേഷൻമാരെ സ്ഥിരമായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കാതെ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം, in charge ആയിട്ടൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ വല്ലവേരും പാഞ്ഞൊ നിയമിച്ചു രണ്ട് മൂന്നു കൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു പതിവുണ്ട്. ആ നയം നല്ലതല്ല. ഫെഡ്റേഷൻമാരായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കാൻ അർഹതയുള്ളവരെ അതിനുതക്ക സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുവരുമെങ്കിൽ ഉടനെ നിയമിച്ചു ചുമതലയുള്ളവരാക്കിത്തീർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ആദ്യം അവരെ ചുമതലയില്ലാതെ നിയമിച്ചു പിന്നീട് സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും മുൻ കൊല്ലങ്ങളിലെ ശമ്പളക്കുടിശ്ശികയായി ഒരു വലിയതുക കൊടുക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്ന നയം നല്ലതല്ല. ഈ സംവിധാനം തികച്ചും സഭയുടെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ആ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (Trivandrum): May I ask you, Sir, whether motions 91 to 94 standing in my name are identical with the motion that is being moved? If they are ruled to be identical from the motion, I would speak on the subjects of the motions on this motion.

PRESIDENT: I shall give you a ruling when we reassemble after lunch.

The House will now adjourn and reassemble after lunch at 5 o'clock to three.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-10 p. m. and reassembled at 3 p. m.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, regarding the point that you have to say that all the motions from 88 to 98 are taken motions on the demand for total grant. They all therefore constitute one motion for the purpose of debate and members who have tabled those motions may speak on this motion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (Quilon): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to certain suggestions. I may assure him in this connection that I am not merely going to find fault with him. I therefore expect to get his undivided attention to some of the suggestions that I may make in the course of my speech.

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai]

It has been admitted on all hands both by the officials and the non-officials that the expenditure on education is increasing at an alarming rate. I want to make one or two suggestions to reduce the expenditure in this department without the department suffering any the least, inefficiency. One of the suggestions that I have to make with this object in view is that co-education in all grades of the department can be introduced without any difficulty whatsoever. It has been admitted in the Administration Report of the Education Department that co-education is permitted in almost all boys' schools with the result that the number of girls studying in boys' schools is far higher than the number of girls studying in girls' schools. That is an argument to show that the people as a whole have no objection to sending their girls to boys' schools. I am entitled to have the support of the Lady Member of the Council in this matter because I know this to be her view from her declarations in public even before. I would even go so far as to say that if freedom of admission is given to all schools, the Women's College would have to be closed in a short time.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know from the member whether some of the male students will not seek admission in the girls' schools?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : From my statement even at the beginning my friend would have very well understood that I am not at all alarmed at such an eventuality, on the other hand I will be glad.

Sir, It has been admitted by high educational authorities that education is good. Mr. E. Littleton, formerly Headmaster of Eton first against co-education, but afterwards was of the opinion that from the moral point of view, from the artistic point of view and from the point of view of general efficiency it will be better if girls are educated with boys. I may leave the subject there without going into greater length.

In this connection I wish to refer to another point. Mrs. Chandi in the course of her speech said that the women were prepared to compete with men in the matter of appointments and that they need be appointed only if they are found to be as efficient as men. The women after their college course are not going to be secluded in the zenanas but are going to take their part in the life of the larger world. The education of men and women will help much in keeping them at the same level of efficiency and in giving them that fair competition in life that is to come. I am sorry I cannot dwell on this topic for want of time but if I happen to reach the motion for omission of grant to the Women's College, I will deal with it at greater length. That I think will reduce a lot of expenditure and duplication of institutions.

Another point I have to suggest is the amalgamation of Vernacular Schools and Secondary English Schools up to the School Final standard, where English can be made optional and where a sort of Preparatory class can be introduced after the School Final Examination for boys who want to get admission to the College.

The next point I wish to bring to the notice of the Director in connection with this motion is with regard to promotions in the College Department. It seems to me there is a lot of injustice in it. I will take an instance. Suppose a vacancy occurs in the Botany Department; the Tutor or the Assistant Professor of that Section, although he be junior he may get the Professorship while probably an older Assistant Professor, a capable man and of whose capacity nobody can question, has to remain in the History Department rotting. There are many such instances and I may point out to the House one or two. Mr. K. R. Krishna Aiyar of the Chemistry Section has put in 20 years' service and he is still an Assistant Professor while Mr. T. K. Koshy who has put in 7 years' service is Professor of Botany. So also Mr. Subarama Aiyar of the Mathematics Department who has put in 8 years' service is Acting Professor and Mr. Sivaraman Nayar who has put in 6 years' service is Assistant Professor, while my teacher, of whose qualifications none who has had to do anything with the History Department will question, has no prospect of becoming a Professor—I mean Mr. Damodaran Nambisan. It is not a matter of special pleading—I do not mind even if it is taken in that light, but I do not think it will be taken as such by the members of this House. He has put in 13 years' service and there is no near prospect of his becoming a Professor. So also, Mr. Krishna Aiyar will get his pension as Assistant Professor because Dr. Moudgill happens to be a young man and unless something unforeseen happens, which God forbid, Mr. Krishna Aiyar has no prospect of getting a Professor's place. It is difficult, I know, to tide over this difficulty. In British India where you have so many colleges they get over this difficulty to some extent by adjustment but the number of Government Colleges is not large here and whatever you may do under the present circumstances, the difficulty will be there. I would therefore suggest to the Director to abolish the difference between the Assistant Professors and the Tutors and to group them in one category so that they can draw a time scale. That is the only suggestion that occurs to me at the moment to remove to some extent at least this difficulty. Again I think that the pay of the Professors may be reduced to Rs. 500. You can get sufficiently qualified men for Rs. 500. If I remember aright, the University Commission has suggested that for the emolument that our Government give now to the Professors they can get first rate men.

With regard to the waste in the Science College to-day, the University Commission has said—It is not an irresponsible opinion, it is the opinion of the University Commission—that in this College there is so much of waste committed by providing for instruments which are highly costly and which are not even necessary for high class research

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

work much less for actual instruction in class. For example, with regard to a camera that has been got down for the Botany Section at a cost of something like Rs. 1,500, the University Commission said that a £ 15 camera worth would have been sufficient for the work in class as well as for research. I may mention a host of such examples but I refrain for want of time.

I wish to refer to the Public Library in this connection. We may not reach the demand during this session and it is appropriate for me to refer to that subject here. The Public Library is not made use of as it ought to be. It ought to come under the Education Department. A library movement ought to be started here and a man who knows the technique of the movement should be appointed in the library. That can be done, I think, without any additional expenditure.

The next point which I wish to refer is about the Text Book Committee. I believe Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai will dwell on this subject at great length and therefore I would be content with merely referring to the matter. If there is any institution which is to be accused of creating disaffection against the Government, it is the Text Book Committee. I do not want to say anything more on that topic. There are very many defects in the system which even the man in the street can see. There was a custom till lately of publishing the names of the books approved by the committee in the Gazette—I believe that that was the custom till three years ago. For what reason I do not know that custom has been stopped. Suppose the clerk of the Text Book Committee includes a text book not approved by the Committee or takes away a book approved by them, will they be able to find out I ask? If the names are published in the Gazette, the public can know at once which are the books which have been approved by the Committee.

Then there is the case of a book called *Lakshmibai* by one Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar which has been definitely rejected by the Committee but which has been prescribed. Either the Text Book Committee should be abolished or it should be kept on and its opinions given due weight. I only say that body should not be insulted in this manner.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know when it was rejected by the Text Book Committee?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I believe, in 1104. If I remember aright the member himself has interpellated the Government on the Subject.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know who prescribes the text books?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I am at a loss to understand who prescribes these books. It is a mystery; it is something of a subtle philosophy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the name of the book?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): *Lakshmibai* by Mr. Kula-
thu Aiyar.

Then there is the *World Geography* published by the V. V. Press.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I believe the member refers to the V. V. Publishing House?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes, that book was prescribed, I understand, even before it was printed. I am subject to correction in the matter.

Then there is a company called K. Arnold and Co., which has begun to have a romantic association in this country. I hear that a branch of the company has been opened in Broadway and that a clerk is thereto direct the post this side. I am given to understand also that the books are published in the C. M. S. Press. Here again, I speak subject to correction. This company and its existence are a mystery. I do not know whether it has been registered and, if so, who the Directors of the Company are. I have to say a lot of things about the Committee itself but have to sit down in the hope that Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai will deal with them at greater length. I hope the Director will not merely say that he will consider the matter but will really go into the question and see that one of the biggest blots in the department is removed. With the hope that the attention of the Director will be directed to these points, I resume my seat.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Narayana Pillai and, in supporting the motion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain facts. First of all, I wish to refer to the subject of primary education. My suggestion is that the department of primary education should be left entirely in charge of women. I do not know whether this question was brought to the notice of the Government by this Council. It was brought to the notice of the Government at the last session of the S. M. P. A. This is also a question which is engaging the attention of all the educated countries of the world. My suggestion is that at least in this field, we women can claim superiority over men. It is during this period children are trained and their minds and intellectual powers are developed in the proper way and nobody can gainsay the fact that women are better fitted to train and rear up children, to understand their weaknesses and to train them in the proper way. When I say that the department should be left in charge of women, the authorities need not take it as a revolutionary idea. I do not want all on a sudden the whole department to be filled up by women. I would be content if the Government accept this as the policy to be adopted and appoint women in all the vacancies that may arise in future. If such a course is adopted, within a reasonable time the whole department will be in charge of women. I have also another reason to advance in support of my contention. In Travancore, the departments of Police, Excise and the Brigade are all closed to women, because, they say that men are specially fitted to work in these departments.

[Mrs. Anna Chandy.]

So, I say, women are specially fitted to be in charge of the primary education of the country. For want of time, I do not wish to dilate further on this subject.

Another topic on which I wish to make some remarks is the employment of men in the Womens' College, the Office of the Inspectresses, Office of the Womens' Training School and such other institutions. I am aware of the fact that, in the Women's College, almost all the clerks in the office are men. In the Inspectress' Office also, all the high-paid clerks and typists are men. In the Training School for Women also all the clerks are men and one of them has set example to others. The man is missing with the money entrusted with him and the police are now after him. I know the Government have declared that, as far as possible, the men employed in the Women's College should be replaced by women; and it is also being followed to some extent. My submission is that the direction of Government should be strictly followed and all the clerks should be replaced by women. I press this claim in the case of these institutions for women because, there seems to be great unwillingness to take us in other departments like the Land Revenue, Registration and the High Court. Let us have a monopoly at least in the case of the departments and offices intended for women. The Director of Public Instruction and the Government should, therefore, take particular care to see that all the posts in these women's institutions, Training School for Women, Inspectresses' Office and other institutions, are occupied by qualified women as early as possible.

There seems to be an idea on the part of the authorities that married women should not be given Government appointments as far as possible. That is really unfortunate. I know, Government have not declared it as their policy. But, somehow, that is what is happening. As a matter of fact, Mrs. M. O. Varghese, for the mere fault that she is married, was superseded by some other women who were not married.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is the member sure that that was the only ground on which her claims were overlooked?

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): So far as I know, that is the only substantial ground. If the member would kindly refer to the proceedings of a former meeting of this Council, he would find that, in answer to an interpellation on the matter, the Government have stated like that. There is also another shameful practice in the Inspectress' Office. At the time of the confirmation of women in service the candidates are asked to write down that their service would expire as soon as they marry. Such a practice should certainly not be encouraged by Government. As a matter of fact, recently the Inspectress happened to appoint a married woman not knowing that she was

married; and, after two weeks, when the Inspectress came to know of the fact that the woman whom she appointed was married, her services were at once dispensed with. Then the Government have declared that it is not their policy, it is also their duty to see that such injustice is not perpetrated by their officers, under cover of this fallacious thesis not per-

I wish to add a word about the Text Book Committee. In the Vernacular branch of that Committee there is no woman member, whereas in the English branch there are ladies. I do not see any reason why women should be excluded from the Vernacular branch of the Text Book Committee. I dare say, there are very many qualified women to hold the post. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the fact that, at present, even good books written by very able women do not receive any attention at the hands of the Committee. I think, if a woman gets a voice in the Committee, that would not be the case.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that, even if the Committee recommends a particular book to be prescribed as a text book, it need not necessarily be prescribed?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I am aware of it; but, if there is a woman member in the Committee, at least the existence of good books written by women would be brought to the notice of the Committee.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is the member aware that books not approved of by the Committee have been prescribed as text-books?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): The member himself has just now given us an instance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Karthikapalli*): Does the member suggest that the Committee shows a distinction between books written by men and those written by women?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Somehow or other, none of the books written by able women has been approved of by the Committee. For instance, there is a book, called "*Dheera Vanitakal*" written by Sry. G. R. Tangamma. I have myself read it and I find that it would be quite suitable as a text book.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): What is the name of the book, please?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): "*Dheera Vanitakal*".

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is it "*Dee*" or "*Dhee*"?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): "*Dhee*."

Srimati Tangamma presented it to the Text Book Committee. They say it has been approved. But, it is now here. Nothing further has come out of it. I know several instances like this; and if the

[Mrs. Anna Chandi.]

member wants further information about it, I shall give him all that I know. It is therefore quite necessary that there is a woman member in the Vernacular branch of the Committee also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kattikapalli*): If a lady member is appointed, would she take care of the interests of men also?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Certainly, to a much greater extent than men take care of women's interests now. (Laughter.)

I wish to add a few words about co-education. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that I am an advocate of co-education. I wanted to speak about it under the motion about the College for Women. Since I am afraid that that motion may not come up for discussion at all, I wish to express my idea in brief just now.

In the Women's College, we do not get materially anything more than what men are being taught in their colleges. That is why I join with my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and suggest that there is no necessity for a separate College for Women. These are days, Sir, when men and women are coming forward hand in hand to enter on the battle of life. There is therefore no use in keeping the women in water-tight compartments when they are students, and letting them off, all on a sudden, in the fight with men in their struggle for existence. Sir, scholastic life is the time when men and women are to be trained for their battle in life. Since they have to mingle with men in life, it is certainly desirable that they are given, even at school, the opportunity to mingle freely with men and to get used to the sort of life that they would have to live later. Therefore, considering the fact that nothing specially suited to women is being taught in the College for Women, I would suggest that there is no need or justification for keeping a special college for women at heavy cost to Government. If really there is anything special to be taught to women, special classes could be had in the men's colleges themselves, if necessary by special women teachers. In the circumstances obtaining now I think there is absolutely no necessity for a Women's College.

With these words I support the motion.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ചില പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ട് വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഞാൻ ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നേക്കുമോ എന്ന് ശങ്കിച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയാമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചത്. ഈ ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റി കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി എന്റെ

ബസ്റ്റർ വിമർശനപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്ത് കാണിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാമഗ്രികളും ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാരല്ല ഗവണ്മെന്റാണ് ഈ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്ക് വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത് എന്ന് അന്നാണ് മനസ്സിലായത്. ഫസ്റ്റ് ഫാറത്തിലേക്കു ഒരു പുസ്തകം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അത് ഇതാണ്. (എന്ന് പുസ്തകത്തിനെ ഉയർത്തിക്കാണിച്ചു). സംക്ഷേപരമായതാണ് എന്നാണ് പേർ. സംസ്കൃതമാണ്. നല്ലൊരു അഞ്ചോ പേജ് ഉണ്ട്. അതിനെ അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ഭാസ്കരപ്രസ്സിലാണ്. പുസ്തകം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളിന്റെ പേര് ഇതിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ആദ്യ കാലത്തു, ആതായത് ൧൯൨൪-ൽ ആണെന്നു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യ പേജിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരേ വില മതി എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പുസ്തകത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ എടുത്തപ്പോൾ അതിന് ആറണ വില ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): ആ പുസ്തകം കൂടി കാണിക്കാമോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതാണ് കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ൧൯൨൪-ാമാണ്ടത്തെ പതിപ്പുള്ള പുസ്തകം മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ. വേറെ ഇല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇതിൽ അച്ചടിപ്പിശകു വന്നുപോയതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): 25th ജൂലായിലെ ഗസറ്റിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ കറക്ടറു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് അതിൽ വേറെ പലതും കറക്ടറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. A. TNANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): വിലയെപ്പറ്റി അതിൽ കറക്ടറു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): വില, ആളിന്റെ പേര് പ്രസ്സിന്റെ പേര്, ഇങ്ങിയെയുള്ള പല സംഗതികളും കറക്ടറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കറക്ടറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ വില കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ ഇതുകഴിഞ്ഞ നാൾ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ച് ഡയറക്ടർ വല്ല വ്യത്യാസവും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് വളരെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കിയിട്ടും ഇതിന്റെ വിലയെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു വ്യത്യാസവും ചെയ്തതായി കണ്ടില്ല. പുസ്തകം വാങ്ങിക്കാനുള്ളവർ

[Mr. Rama Varma Raja.]

എല്ലാം വാങ്ങിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അങ്ങിനെ കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടും പ്രയോജനം ഇല്ല. ഇതുനിമിത്തം വളരെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ കൂട്ടികൾക്കും അവരുടെ രക്ഷ കർത്താക്കന്മാരായ ഞങ്ങൾക്കും ഉണ്ട്. ഒരേ മതി എന്ന് ആദ്യം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നതിനു, ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിലയ്ക്കത് ആറ് അണയാണ്. ഇതു വളരെ സങ്കടമാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikupalli*): ഈ പുസ്തകം ടെക്സ്റ്റു ബുക്കു കമ്മിറ്റിയിലേക്ക് എടുത്തപ്പോഴോണോ ഇതു വലിയ വിലയുണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലായത്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇതു വലിയ വില ഇടുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുമെന്നു തോന്നിയില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനാണോ ഗവണ്മെൻറാണോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ആ സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നുതന്നെ എനിക്ക് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കാണിക്കുന്ന സൗജന്യംകൊണ്ടും പലരിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ശുപാർശയുടെ ശക്തിയനുസരിച്ചും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്കു വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ല. തെ ഇതു ഫാറമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നും മറ്റുമുള്ള തത്വങ്ങളെ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിനു ഒരിക്കലും ആറ് അണ വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

പിന്നെ, പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ ആണ്ടുതോറും മാറ്റുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. മുമ്പ്, പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കലെ മാറ്റാൻ പാടുള്ള എന്ന് ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റുബുക്കു കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാരുടെ നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടോ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടോ മറ്റാളുകളുടെ നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടോ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നില്ല; ആ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ ശരിയായി അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എല്ലാ ആണ്ടുകളിലും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ മാറിമാറി വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കൂട്ടികൾക്കും രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാർക്കും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സങ്കടത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ, നിഷ്പക്ഷമായ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ പരീക്ഷണംകൂടാതെ, മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു വരുന്നതു സമ്മതമാണോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ യോഗ്യതാ യോഗ്യതകളെപ്പറ്റി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനു എനിക്കു ശക്തി ഇല്ല. പലരും പറയുന്നതിനെ കേട്ടിട്ടാണു പറയുന്നത്. വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ ആണ് ഇപ്പോൾ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത് എന്നു പറയുന്നു; അവയെ എല്ലാം മൂന്നു വർഷത്തേക്കു വയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിനിശ്ചയിച്ച ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ പരിശോധന നടത്തിയശേഷം നല്ല പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ മൂന്നു വർഷത്തേക്കു സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും അല്ലാത്തവയെ കളയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു നല്ലതാണ്. ഒരു സാരവും ഇല്ലാത്ത-യാതൊരു അർത്ഥവും ഇല്ലാത്ത-വാചകങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട് എന്നാണു പല പുസ്തകമെഴുത്തുകാരും എന്നെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇത് കേവലം കള്ളമല്ല എന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്.

രണ്ടുപേർ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. രണ്ടുപേരുടേയും പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായു. എന്റെ പുസ്തകം എടുക്കണം, എന്റെ പുസ്തകം എടുക്കണം എന്നു രണ്ടുപേരും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അറിയിച്ചു. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു അബദ്ധം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മി. കുളത്തുവയലും, മി. കെ. ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും ഓരോ ജാഗർഫി എഴുതി. എന്റെ ബുക്ക് ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകൾക്കുമിറ്റി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്, അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ പുസ്തകം എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും എടുക്കണം എന്നു മി. കെ. ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള എഴുതി അയച്ചു. അതുപോലെ മി. കുളത്തുവയലുടെ പുസ്തകവും സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ രണ്ടുപേരിൽ ആരാണു ജാഗർഫിയിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): രണ്ടുപേരും ഒരുപോലെ ആണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇതിനു മുമ്പിലത്തെ ജാഗർഫി ഏതാണ്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മി. കുളത്തുവയലുടെ ജാഗർഫിയാണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതിനെ എടുക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു ഏതു ജാഗർഫിയാണ് എടുത്തിരുന്നത്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മി. കളത്തുവയൂർ ജ്യാഗർ ഫി ഏഴുതാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതുമുതൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ജ്യാഗർഫിയാണ് എടുത്തുവരുന്നത്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): മി. കളത്തുവയൂർക്കു എന്തു പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുണ്ട്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അദ്ദേഹം മെട്രിക്യുലേറോ മറോ ആണ്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): മി. കെ. ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത എന്താണ്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അദ്ദേഹം ബി. എ., ബി. എൽ. ആണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മി. കളത്തുവയൂർ എന്തെല്ലാം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതറിയുന്നതിനു ഗസറ്റിൽ നോക്കണം.

ഒരാൾ ധാരാളം പുസ്തകം എഴുതിയതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പുസ്തകം എടുക്കരുത് എന്ന് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. അവ നല്ല പുസ്തകങ്ങളാണെങ്കിൽ എടുക്കാം.

ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് മി. നാരായണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I support the motion to point out the top-heavy nature of this department. The *per capita* cost, in this State, on account of education, for 1105 was Rs. 5-28 chs-2c, while it was Rs. 6-3 chs-15 c. for 1104. Taking collegiate education alone into account the *per capita* cost for 1105 was Rs. 226, Government bearing about Rs. 134 and the pupil Rs. 92; and for 1104, it was Rs. 223, Government bearing Rs. 129 and the pupil Rs. 94. These are figures relating to the Science College. In regard to the Arts College for 1105, it was Rs. 188, Government bearing Rs. 91 and the student Rs. 97, and for 1104, Rs. 194, Rs. 100 by the Government and Rs. 94 by the student. These figures show that though, on the whole, the *per capita* cost has gone down a bit from 1104 to 1105 from Rs. 6-3 chs.-15 c. to Rs. 5-28 ch-2 c., so far as collegiate education is concerned, it has gone up from Rs. 223 to Rs. 226 in spite of the slight fall in the case of the Arts Colleges alone from Rs. 194 to 188. This is due to the waste of public funds in the colleges in the State, as was pointed out by my friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I can substantiate my statement from the Report of the last University Commission. In regard to equipment in our Science College, this is what their Report says:

"Equipment :—I am informed that initial lump grants of Rs. 15,000 for microscopes about Rs. 5,000 for books and Rs. 2,000 for furniture were made in 1924, and since then annual grants of Rs. 3,500 for laboratory equipment and contingent expenses, Rs. 500 for books and Rs. 300 for furniture had been given. The laboratory is well provided with the more expensive apparatus needed for class work and for work by the staff. It will be necessary to add more sets of apparatus in Plant Physiology so as to give practical work in that subject.

"Having provided the laboratory with the equipment necessary for regular work the tendency in recent years seems to have been to go in for expensive pieces of apparatus not needed for the normal work of the laboratory or the staff, and such as can be used in high grade research work only. For instance, while the laboratory was already equipped with a micro-photographic camera costing about £15—one that should satisfy even the needs of good research work—a Leitz micro-photographic camera of elaborate design and costing about Rs. 1,500 had been obtained. It is difficult for me to conceive even of a few occasions on which this camera is likely to be needed or used.

"The laboratory as now equipped will not require a sum of Rs. 3,500 per annum for annual replacements and additions. The amount can be safely cut down to Rs. 2,500 for some years to come."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (Quilon): Has the member heard of any college anywhere which the University Commission has found fault with for spending more than what was necessary?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Parur): I have not gone through the Reports of all the different University Commissions to be able to give a satisfactory answer to my friend.

Again, with regard to the staff of our College, the University Commission says :

"(2) The staff of the Botany section consists of—

(a) a Professor—with the scale of salary fixed for this post by the Travancore Government it should be possible to secure a man with fairly high academic qualifications and proved ability in teaching and organisation,....."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (Quilon): Does the member know that one Russel Solomon, who had English qualifications, who was an M.Sc. of the London University, applied for the Botany Professor's place in our Science College?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Parur): I have heard of a rumour like that; I know nothing more about it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (Quilon): Does the member know that the gentleman belongs to an unrepresented community?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Parur): I have heard of that also. They say that, even to-day, the gentleman is doing research work somewhere in Ceylon. Certainly, that gentleman was better fitted, for the Botany Professor's place here, than anybody here. But, I do not know definitely whether he applied for the post. There was a rumour about it. That is all I know. I cannot vouch for it.

Then, Sir, as regards our expenditure, let us compare it with our sister State of Cochin. There also they have a First Grade College of equal fame. The pay of the staff there is much lower than the pay

[Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.]

here. Even the Principal there gets only less pay than the Professor or the Assistant Professor here.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What about the pay in Mysore?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I do not know. I did not collect statistics about all the colleges in India. My present point is that our Government are spending too much on our colleges. And, the strength of our colleges is decreasing. That is clear from the report of the Director itself. I think we are spending too much on our colleges at the expense of the primary department. Compare the buildings, in which the small children are being taught with the palatial buildings in which grown-up boys, young men, who can very well expose themselves without any risk to the inclemencies of the weather, are comfortably housed for their education. Sir, I have heard that this is the age for children and that children are being looked after with greater attention by the State and by every body who has the interest of the nation at heart. But, in Travancore, which claims to be far advanced in the matter of education, lakhs of rupees are being spent on collegiate education at the sacrifice of primary education. Even in point of literacy, according to the figures supplied to us by the Government, the percentage is only 82. What the Government propose to do with regard to the rest is not clear. I think no State should claim to be advanced in the matter of education unless there is cent per cent, literacy in the country. That is my point. Even since the organisation of the department by Dr. Mitchell, no step has been taken to advance the cause of education and to increase the efficiency of our educational institutions. In all advanced countries, primary education is more cared for than collegiate education. All facilities for their physical, mental and intellectual development, for their development into healthy and intelligent boys and girls, are being afforded in all civilized countries of the world. But our Government, with the huge expenditure on education, are not doing that. They spend most of it on a few grown-up men and women, the sons and daughters of a few rich men of the State, leaving all the children of the poor and of the rich, neglected in the matter of education. Such a state of affairs is certainly deplorable. I think the Government should find their way to cut down the wastage of money in the colleges and to utilise the money for developing and improving primary education in the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I bring to the notice of the President the rule regarding time-limit?

PRESIDENT: Those who have tabled motions in this connection may take 10 minutes.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ മി. നാരായണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങുകൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ചില അസൗകര്യങ്ങളെ

പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു മതസംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണ് സമുദായങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ കാലോചിതമായ രീതിയിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്പോൾ ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരും അവർക്ക് മത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും മറ്റും സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ വിട്ടിട്ട് കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും അവർ ക്രമേണ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനത്തു് എത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. നിർദ്ദേശവശാൽ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളുടെ മതഗ്രന്ഥം അറബിഭാഷയിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടു എങ്കിലും അറബിപഠിക്കാതെ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ വായിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും, മറ്റുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ മതത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പോകാതെയിരിക്കുകയും മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ കാരണത്താലാണ് മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പിന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കി മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളെ അറബി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവദിച്ചു. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് മിക്ക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ധാരാളമായിട്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ അറബിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഇതുവരെ റേഷ്യയിൽ ലഭ്യമായ സഹായം ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ലഭിച്ചില്ല എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (Quilon): അറബിയും കറാൻ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു എത്ര അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (Nominated) : എണ്ണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യവും പറയാം. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു മുഴുവനും കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ മെമ്പറിന്റെ സംശയം തീരും.

ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായി മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പൊതുവേ വേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിലേയ്ക്ക് മുസ്ലിം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ കർഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അറബി പഠനത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കാതെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വരികയില്ല. തൻനിമിത്തം അവർ പഴയരീതിയിൽതന്നെ കിടക്കുന്നതിനും ഉയർന്നസ്ഥാനത്തു പോകുന്നതിനു സാ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed,]

യിക്കാതെവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് മുസ്‌ലിമീങ്ങളെ ആകർഷിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അറബിഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : എത്ര വയസ്സുമുതലാണ് കുട്ടികളെ അറബിഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുന്നത്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : പൊതുവെ നാലും അഞ്ചും വയസ്സുമുതൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പത്തും പന്ത്രണ്ടും വയസ്സുവരെ പ്രൈവറായിട്ടുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോയി പഠിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അതുമിമിത്തം കുറെ അധികംസമയം കളയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരെ പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിൽ പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ അറബി വായിക്കാനും അല്പമായി അറബി പദങ്ങളുടെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. നാലു ക്ലാസുവരെ കുറുന്ന് പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കാലത്തു ഒൻപതിനും പത്തിനും ഇടയ്ക്കും വൈകിട്ട് നാലിനും അഞ്ചിനും ഇടയ്ക്കും ഉള്ള രണ്ടു പീരിയഡുകളിലാണ് ഇതു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. അതായതു ക്ലാസ് സമയത്തിനു പുറമേയാണ് ഇതിനുള്ള സമയം. ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ക്ലാസ് തെമിച്ചും, മൂന്നും നാലും ക്ലാസ് തെമിച്ചും ആണ് പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. സിലബസ് അനുസരിച്ച് ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസിൽ അക്ഷരമാലയാണ്. രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസിൽ കുറാന്റെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ അല്പായവും സിമ്പിൾ സെൻറൻസുകളും ആണ്. അക്ഷരമാലയും സിമ്പിൾസെൻറൻസും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ക്ലാസുകൾ തെമിച്ചുവെച്ചാണ്. അത് ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

പിന്നാടു മൂന്നും നാലും ക്ലാസുകളാണ് തെമിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. മൂന്നാം ക്ലാസിൽ സിലബസ് അനുസരിച്ചു കുറാനിലെ നാലും അഞ്ചും അല്പായങ്ങളും, നാലാം ക്ലാസിൽ ഭാഷയുടെ അർത്ഥവും വ്യാഖ്യാനവും പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഭാഷയും അർത്ഥവും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് മൂന്നും നാലും ക്ലാസുകൾ തെമിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സൗകര്യമാണ്.

മറ്റൊന്ന് ഫെഡ് മാസ്റ്ററന്മാർ പത്തു മണിക്കേ സ്കൂളിൽ വെച്ചുള്ളത്. അറബി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നവർ പത്തു മണിക്കേ മുന്പുവരണം വാല്യായെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻതന്നെ ആരും ഇല്ല. അയാൾ ഒൻപതാമണി കഴിഞ്ഞുവന്നാലും പോദിക്കാൻ ആരുമില്ല. അവിടെ ഏഴുംഒൻപതും വയസ്സായ കുട്ടികളും ആ വാല്യാരും മാത്രമേ കാണുകയുള്ളൂ. അ

പോലെ നാലു മണികുഴിത്താൽ ഹെഡ് മാസ്റ്ററും മറെറാലാവരും പോകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്റെ ഇഷ്ടപോലെ അവിടെനിന്നും പോകാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു അതിനെ ശരിയാക്കുന്നതിനു നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ കൊച്ചുകുട്ടികൾ ആയതിനാൽ അവർക്ക് പഠിത്തത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ ഇരിക്കുകയില്ല. ന് മണിക്ക് അവർ വന്നാൽ മറു കട്ടികളോടുകൂടി വെളിയിൽനിന്നും കളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നില്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പഠിതപവിഷയത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെയാണു നാലുമണിയ്ക്കുമേലും നടക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ക്ലാസ് സമയത്തിനു പുറമേയുള്ള സമയത്തിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതിനെ മാറ്റി പത്തുമണിമുതൽ ൪ മണിവരെയുള്ള സമയത്തിനിടയിൽ തന്നെ ഈ വിഷയത്തെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. സ്കൂൾസമയത്തിന് പുറമേയുള്ള സമയത്തു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള അസൗകര്യത്തെ കുറുപ്പിച്ച് ചില ഹെഡ് മാസ്റ്ററന്മാർ ചില സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗ്രിൽ മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അധികം ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതുപോലെ ഗ്രാമിംഗ്, പകൽ എഴുത്തു എന്നീവിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തു കുറാൻ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഗ്രിൽ അത്ര ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞത് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അവർ് ചെറുപ്പത്തിൽതന്നെ കായികാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : നാലും അഞ്ചും വയസ്സുകളിൽ കുട്ടികളെ കുറാൻ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അയക്കുന്നു എന്ന് മുമ്പ് പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ വയസ്സിനു മുമ്പ് എങ്ങിനെ അവർ് കായികാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടും?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അത് എങ്ങനെ ആയാലും ഞാൻ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ പീരിയഡുകളിൽ കുറാൻപഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമെ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി പറയാനുള്ളത് മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിലെ സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പറ്റിയാണ്. മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകൾ മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നത് വളരെ ദുർല്ലഭമായിട്ടെ ഉള്ളു. ഏറ്റവും വിഷമസ്ഥിതിയിലിരിക്കുന്ന മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായചാരം കൊണ്ട് അവർ് മു

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

നോട്ടു വരാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവരെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിലെ പ്രമാണികളും മഹാശയന്മാരുമായ ആളുകൾ തന്നെയും ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടി മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നു. അതിനുദാഹരണം പറയാം. അഹ്ഗാനിസ്റ്റാനിലെ അമീർ വേറെ ഒരു കുറ്റവും ചെയ്തില്ല. സ്രീവദ്യാഭാസത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യവും അവർക്ക് പരിഷ്കാരവും കൊടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചതായുള്ള. ആചാരം നിമിത്തം മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിന്റെ നില ആവിധത്തിലാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ നിലയിൽ നിന്നും അവരെ രക്ഷിച്ച് മറുജാതിയെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവരെന്നുമെങ്കിൽ പ്രധാനമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊണ്ട് മാത്രമാണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ടക്കിയുടെ നയം എന്താണെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയമായിവേണ്ടുവോളം പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അതിലേക്ക് പുരുഷന്മാർ ഇറങ്ങി വേലചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അവരുടെ അത് സാധിച്ചു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അതോ മുസ്ലാഹാ കെമൽ പാഷായുടെ കരബലംകൊണ്ടാണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അതല്ല. അവിടെ അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് സൗകര്യമുണ്ടായി. അതിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് മനസ്സമിതിയും ഉണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെ അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നു. ഈ രീതിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റും കറേജ് കറേജ് പർഷ്വരിച്ചു ഈ സമുദായത്തിനു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്ത് അവർ മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവരണം.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagari*) : എത്ര വയസ്സു മുതലാണ് ഷേഖാ ആകുന്നത് ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അത് വയസ്സനുസരിച്ചല്ല. കുബ്രത്തിന്റെ അന്തസ്സ് അനുസരിച്ചാണ്. ചിലയിടത്ത് വയസ്സു മുതലാപ്പാരിതി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ അന്തസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആറ് വയസും ഉണ്ടാകും. പന്ത്രണ്ടും പതിന്നാലും വയസ്സ് കഴിഞ്ഞസ്രീകൾ നീട് വെളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങുകയില്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതുവരെ അവരെ സ്കൂളിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിൽ തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിക്ക് അത് അഭിമാനിക്കത്തക്കതാണെങ്കിലും സമുദായസ്ഥിതി അങ്ങിനെ അല്ല ഇരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് പരമാത്മമാണെന്ന് ഇന്നത്തെ ലേഡിമെമ്പർ സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് വേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ, പൊതുക്കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകാര്യത്തിൽ കൊടുത്ത മറുപടി ലേഡിമെമ്പറും മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ സ്ത്രീകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് എന്തെല്ലാം പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ അതെല്ലാം മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Sir, the Text Book Committee affair has been brought into prominent discussion by my friends here. Certainly I am quite sure that nobody in this House would feel disinclined to thank Mr. Raja for his very interesting criticism and also for the trouble taken by him to bring to the House to illustrate his points very interesting and convincing records. Sir, I take objection to the policy. I protest against the policy of the Government in the prescription of text books on more grounds than one.

In the first place, Sir, the majority of guardians of pupils attending the schools in the State are those who can ill afford to meet the expenses of the education of their children. I wish to refer the House to the statistics given in the Report of the Unemployment Enquiry Committee at page 22 wherefrom it will be seen that 'as regards the classifications of the guardians we have got 42.6 per cent. of the total number of guardians coming under middle class. That is the highest number available here. So it will be seen that these people deny themselves, as I said in connection with some other subject, the essential requirements of life but nevertheless send their children to school in the false hope that they are providing their children with some equipment which will be of use to them in after-life. It is I think the accepted policy of all civilized governments to make essential education as cheap as possible.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What is essential education?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I claim originality for the word. What I mean is, in reference to the conditions obtaining here, education which goes up to sixth or seventh class is essential. If we only give education up to the primary standard, there is the great risk of pupils falling back into illiteracy. So, as I submitted, essential education should be made as cheap as possible. Here by the policy pursued by the Government—certainly I am not blaming the department, because I know that the Government are entirely responsible for the prescription of text books. (I think the doubt raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai will be satisfied now)—the policy followed by Government in the prescription of text books places in poor guardians hindrance in the way of educating children.

Secondly, the very significant point that was touched upon by my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is that undue preference seems to be shown in the case of particular publishing houses. For instance, Sir, we see from the list supplied to us by Mr. Raja that there is a firm here under the name of V. V. Publishing House which I presume is owned by one Mr. Thomas Paul who figures both as publisher and also as author here. That firm comes to get a major share of the books prescribed this year.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask whether Mr. Paul has got books prescribed as text books which he had printed in other firms?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Speaking from my personal and private information which I rely upon, I will be able to convince my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai that there are so many other names seen here in the publishers' column the origin of which and the proprietorship of which I know. But I am sorry I would not be able to satisfy him now without running the risk of exposing myself to some action that may be taken against me if I go against the records that are found printed. Anyway, taking the V. V. Publishing House from the number of names which comes in the pages of this list, it is certainly a beautiful sight, Sir, to see that the V. V. Publishing House or Arnold & Co., is deemed to be a proper substitute for Macmillan & Co., or Longmans & Co., who have men of international reputation and professors as their authors and editors.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask whether it is the policy of all civilised countries to give books only to recognised firms?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I should think so—to firms, the antecedents of which, Government are quite conversant with. To that effect we have interpellated Government and we are awaiting answers. Here the V. V. Publishing House is not satisfied with its attack upon the vernacular branch of the department; it has been extending its activities to English Schools

as well. Anyway it is not content with its activities in this land of charity, to quote Dr. Kunjan Pillai, it has gone up to Cochin where I see much storm has been created and the Government have dealt with the question in a very beautiful way quite recently. In regard to this point I wish also to point out that there are many respectable firms, existing in the country that employ as their editors or authors great scholars of Kerala, men of repute throughout Malabar. The claims of these firms have been disregarded by Government.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether this firm, K. Arnold & Co., has contributed to literature by any publication other than text books?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): It is only this year that we have even come to hear about the existence of such a firm as K. Arnold & Co., the activities of which are mysterious to us even now.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Is the member aware that Mr. Arnold is here in Trivandrum?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): There may be so many Arnolds. Thanks to the activities of the Europeans in the early days of their settlement in Travancore, there may be so many Arnolds. I am not aware of the particular Arnold to whom the member refers now.

The third and the most important point I would come to is this. I may allow the Government to demolish all schools in the State, even to order a cavalry charge upon innocent children; but I will be the last man to see that the taste of our pupils is spoiled in a tender age which will affect their future, which will affect the future of the country. Here Mr. Raja has supplied us with materials. To quote an instance, I would refer to one who has come in for a major share of criticism in connection with this. I would refer the House to the activities of Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether he has sent any books to the Text Book Committee for approval?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Yes.

Who is this Mr. Kulathu Aiyar when compared to me? I am a graduate-in-law of the Madras University, and have secured the Kerala Varma Gold Medal standing first in the Presidency for B. A. I am a standard writer. I am the elected Secretary of the All Malabar Literary Conference. Who is this gentleman compared to me?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I remind the member that his proficiency has been admitted by Dr. Kunjan Pillai?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I am thankful to the Director of Agriculture.

This Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar is a versatile genius. He is a geographer, historian, biographer and literary man and everything under the sun,

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai]

I am quite sure that considering the recognition extended to him by the Travancore Government, the whole of Malabar ought to be proud of this great literary luminary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar the Palace Special Officer?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): That is my information. No other Kulathu Aiyar is in evidence now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Was he an attendant of the distinguished scholar Valia Keil Tampuran?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): May be. As for the attendants of the late Koil Tampuran, there might be a number of men; some of them might be serving as cooks in hotels now.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's question has given us an insight into the matter. I know something about the working of the Text Book Committee, and I have had the opportunity of making some profit out of the Text Book Committee. The preparatory class is the best in which one can make the greatest profit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the member had opportunity of having any of his books prescribed in the preparatory class?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Yes, I had.

The price of books this year for this class comes to Rs. 3, annas 12, which is divided between Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar and Mr. Thomas Paul. Mr. Kulathu Aiyar gets 1-12-0 and Mr. Thomas Paul gets 1-14-0. What is left out is the poor one-fourth of a rupee which is taken by some author whom I do not know.

PRESIDENT: You have taken 11 minutes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I would in conclusion ask this House to earn a name for themselves by effectively protesting against this and earn the gratitude of the whole country. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I support the motion now before the House. Unlike my friend Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, I have never tried to compete with Mr. Kulathu Aiyar in the matter of getting text books approved by the Text Book Committee. It is not due to the fact that I am altogether devoid of literary attainments. But I was wise enough to anticipate the fate of my literary labours especially when one has got to reckon with a man like Mr. Kulathu Aiyar as a prospective rival.

Sir, my grievance is not against Mr. Kulathu Aiyar but against the present system of education. If you look at the problem of education you will be alarmed at the complexity with which it is surrounded. Mr. President, Sir, your immediate predecessor, when he assumed

charge of the exalted office that you now occupy, gave us the refreshing news that one of the earliest reforms that he would introduce in his regime would be a thorough change in the present system of education. I was a somewhat severe critic of his administration. I viewed with anxiety, touched with apprehension, the manner in which he would tackle this great problem. What is our problem of education in a nut shell? It is the problem of the educated unemployed. We are spending considerable sums of money on education in its various branches. Forty eight lakhs, fifty two lakhs and forty eight lakhs during the last three years, that is between 17 and 20 per cent of the gross revenue of the State is spent on education. Now, Mr. President I ask what is the return that we get—either in the shape of enhanced material resources or in the shape of enhanced intellectual development or in the shape of enhanced cultural or scientific improvements. The cry is often raised among the populace that the present system is defective because we aim at an exclusively literary education. Both in the Press and on the platform I have tried to encounter this very fallacious argument often advanced by people who ought to know better. My complaint, Sir, is, and I raise it with all the emphasis I could command, that the present system is neither literary nor technical nor scientific. If it were literary, I would have been extraordinarily happy because I am one of those who have had a tenderness for literature as the most effective means for the promotion of culture. Sir, the best educational system that I am familiar with, at least from books, is the system that was in vogue in Greece, in ancient times. That was the best cultural system and for that reason is Greece famous throughout the world both in ancient as well as modern times.

The defect is not that our system of education is exclusively literary. But our system is defective, because, it produces only lettered barbarians. On Monday next, I am to speak at a public meeting and I have taken the subject of culture, and there I shall have occasion to deal in detail with that aspect of culture which the present system of education does not at all promote. Mr. Watts' promise, although it now remains on the limbo of the unfulfilled, must be redeemed by one of his successors. This state of affairs, this scheme of things cannot go on for ever. Very new ideas are permeating the field of education to-day. Just by way of instance I might quote one passage in a speech which was made in the course of a discussion on education in England. A former Conservative Minister of Education, Lord Eustace Percy, startled me with the boldness with which he advocated the participation of students in politics.

Sir, in Travancore, speaking as I do from the floor of this House, I might bring a hornet's nest round about my ears by advocating the participation of students in politics. And my esteemed friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, I suppose, engaged the attention of the Trivandrum public by the effective manner in which he tried to contradict the present Law Member in the Government of India, when he spoke on the subject of students and politics. Well, Lord Eustace Percy says that students must participate in politics.

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

What is politics? It is certainly the business of life, of civil life. So serious, so important, so vital and so comprehensive a problem, as education cannot afford to overlook it. I mention this only by way of illustrating the point, that very new ideas are permeating the sphere of education. And where are we to-day? Are we abreast of the times? Certainly not. Our system of education is too wooden, too inelastic, too antiquated and too extravagant and the present state of affairs must be put an end to with the utmost possible rapidity. And I await a statesman with vision, who would tackle this problem. The difficulty in Travancore is that we have got to hold one single individual responsible for great administrative changes of this character. Sir, a single Dewan, however competent he may be, is not in a position to cope with a problem of this magnitude. Then what is the solution? The problem of education has got to be solved. One executive head, with whom we have got to deal, cannot be expected to deal with it. So then, Sir, the solution of the problem would be, to have an Executive Council, where, by virtue of the practice of corporate responsibility, they could pool their resources and put their heads together and devise ways and means for so radical a change. Sir, the present administration is transient. But it is necessary, as popular representatives, to raise our voice, as early as possible, on behalf of reforms of this kind. But whoever may come in the near future, as head of the administration he will have to reckon with this problem and the sooner it is solved, the sooner will be the welfare of the State advanced to that extent. I hope, Sir, in the coming years, somebody with energy, with enthusiasm and with the necessary equipment, will throw himself heart and soul into this question and solve it to the entire satisfaction of the State and to the people.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I fully endorse the views expressed by my friend Mr. Thomas in regard to the very urgent and imperative necessity for solving the problem of education. I was listening very carefully to the speeches made in the course of the discussion on this motion and I was feeling that it would be a very defective discussion of the policy of education indeed, if we did not touch upon this all important aspect of the matter. I was extremely relieved to find my friend Mr. Thomas deal with this aspect of the question. Sir, this morning, we heard from the Director of Public Instruction, that probably in no country in the world are educated men so much after Government offices, as in Travancore. This truth has not dawned upon Travancoreans to-day. We all know it very well, and it has again and again been urged upon the attention of Government, that, this all important question must be solved if we are to advance by an inch in the scale of nations. Sir, we know that we are every year spending nearly half a crore of rupees on education and what is the result? We are turning out men and women, without number, from educational institutions, to suffer in this world. That is the system of education we have. No really great question can be solved without difficulty. Anything worth obtaining is difficult, and, when, I ask, are our

Government going to realise this fact? We realise that this is a difficult problem. But is that an answer to the question, why it is put off. The difficulty must be faced and when are we going to do it, is what I ask. I have asked this question again and again. As Mr. Thomas said, Government told us that they would deal with the question without delay. They promised a committee. They would also often ask us, "how can we tackle this problem when we are tacked on to the Madras University. Our educational problem is the same as that of the Madras University and that of the rest of India. Sir, I put this one question to the persons occupying the other side of the House? Are not the Government spending about 25 lakhs of rupees for extending the railway by two miles? Where was the propriety for it in the face of this all important problem, staring us in the face and defying solution? I ask, if we cannot without cutting ourselves away from the Madras University our educational problem, whether we could not cut ourselves away from the Madras University. I would implore Government to cut ourselves away from the Madras University, and to institute a University, of our own if that is necessary in order that we may solve this all important problem.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the member stands for a Travancore University or for a Kerala University?

MR. A. THNU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is a minor detail and I shall answer him. If the institution of a new University would solve this problem, it is worthwhile instituting it. Whether it is a University for Travancore alone, or for Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, is a matter which will depend upon several considerations and we shall deal with that detail of the problem when we come to it. But let us decide upon changing our educational system and with that object in view, cut ourselves away from the existing University.

Several of my friends, I have often heard saying, that many of our men are now going into the services of British India, some are in the Indian Civil Service, some are entering the Accounts and Educational and other Departments. They fear that a University instituted by us may not come to the same level of efficiency and may not command in the outside world the same degree of respect and recognition as the Madras University. If all these difficulties we are going to face in consequence of the change let us face them. Now what is the fun of having half a dozen persons holding appointments in Japan or Jamaica when our people here are starving, when our boys and girls are given an education which unfits them for their lives when they grow into men and women, that is the question I have to put to the House. To me it appears that this is the all important problem which confronts us to-day, 'Difficulty' is no excuse for shelving it. That point I want to impress upon Government. This is not the first time I do it. Ever since I have been a member of this House, I have been pressing it upon the attention of Government. The official member would calmly stand up and say that it is a very difficult problem and that there are several difficulties in the way. Yes, Sir, there are several difficulties. If you are a Government constituted with the object of advancing the interests of the

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai]

people of the country you are bound to solve the problem. Or, you have no business to continue as Government. So much about the general aspect of the matter.

Then I have to come to certain minor matters and I shall refer to them within the time at my disposal. I have given notice of certain motions to bring to the attention of the Government certain problems relating to education. One is, that our students do not get sufficient facilities for qualifying themselves in Medicine and Civil Engineering. This year's Budget provides over a lakh and quarter rupees to be given as donation to the Benares University. In return we secure for our students admission for the study of certain branches of Engineering. But Civil Engineering, it seems to me, is a very important part of Engineering studies and there is no provision for that in the Benares University. So also medicine. We want more doctors even though we have got a good number of them. So there must be provision for enabling our students to qualify themselves in Medicine and I would suggest that some arrangement should be made with the Colleges in Madras or elsewhere so that our students may get admission there. If it means expenditure of money, we must incur it.

Another question that I want to refer to is, about the non-admission of students belonging to certain castes in some of the schools of the State. That matter was referred to by Mr. Govindan, in the course of the general discussion of the Budget. I refer particularly to the non-admission of Ezhava and other girls in the Girls' School within the Fort. At some time, there might have been some reason for that—Whether adequate or not, it is not for us now to consider for refusing admission to those girls. Now, I think, and I believe everybody will agree with me, that the time has come when girls of all castes should be given admission to that institution. I refer to this matter particularly with a view to elicit a definite statement from the Director. Then I wish to refer again to the question of reduction of school and college fees. I do not really see any reason why at this time of economic depression, college and school fees, should not be reduced. If the people are to be helped really, this is a direction in which they stand in great need of help. We all know, that people who send their children to schools in our State are not generally rich and at a time when even rich men find it difficult to command money for even the absolute necessities of life, we know, how the ordinary man would be put to difficulty, in finding money to pay school fees to his children. I know there is very great difficulty for the official members to realise the truth of what I say, because, up till now, not a pie of their income has been reduced on account of this great economic depression. The officers concerned in the matter are not likely to suggest a reduction in fees because, they do not feel the pinch; but not so with the other people. In Travancore, the people are in great economic difficulties. Payment

of school fees is a thing which could not be put off. If it is for celebrating a festival, or a marriage that may be put off. In the case of school children, can we put off payment of fees lest turned out of the school. We cannot make our children lose one or two years because of this economic depression. So I would urge on the attention of the Government the great necessity of reducing the school fee; I would say that at least one half could be remitted. That would not be much. No doubt it will amount to about 4 lakhs of rupees. But what is four lakhs in the face of this great crisis.

I do not propose to take more of the time of the House. The question regarding prescription of text books has been dealt with here. I am very sorry to have to say, that the Government, in spite of their protestations of their solicitude for the welfare of the people do not think it worth their while to refrain from prescribing fresh text books this year, in the face of acute depression. When people are hard put, to find money, for absolute necessities, Government did not think of refraining from doing that. They probably thought more of other matters than the interests of our boys and girls and the welfare of the people. That is a matter which calls for great condemnation. Now these books have been prescribed and people have been put to the necessity of purchasing these books for their children. I hope the Government will at least seriously consider the question of making a substantial reduction in school fees. With these words I support the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : I support the motion only for one purpose. One is, just to draw the attention of the Financial Secretary to the report that was read by Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai as to the method in which the controlling agency could be asked to reduce the allotment for Laboratory establishment in the College. It was stated even by the University Commission that Rs. 3,500 is not necessary and that for some years to come, it could be reduced to about Rs. 2,500. When this matter is brought to the notice of Government, it is highly necessary for them as well as the Director of Public Instruction, to scrutinise other items as well, and see whether they have proposed an over estimate or whether they have asked for additional sanction of sums. This report, I presume, was in the year 1930 and we find that no substantial reduction from the accounts of 1105 for Laboratory charges is made for the year 1107. 1105 account shows a sum of Rs. 25,956 and for 1107 there is a proposal for Rs. 25,000 only.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : What is the Budget estimate for the current year?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : Rs. 29,240 and nothing is stated about the revised estimate and up till now the Financial Secretary has not been able to explain to the House why no revised estimate is given.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Is there not a reduction of Rs. 4,000?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I am referring to the accounts of 1105 and Budget estimate of 1106. Since there is no revised estimate we could not draw any conclusion as to the actual expenditure.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): You may take the estimate for the current year and compare them with that of previous years.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): If the Financial Secretary looks only one year backward, I must draw his attention to the accounts of 1105 and see whether there is not substantial reduction.

Mr. Thanu Pillai has suggested for the reduction of school fees and I fully endorse his view. I also suggest that a reduction could be made in the salaries of officers in order to see that there is some equilibrium maintained in regard to revenue and expenditure. Education is one department where you have a good number of highly paid officers and there is no reason whatever why we should not reduce the pay of the highly paid officers. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I would just add a word to what Mr. Thanu Pillai said, with regard to admission of children of backward communities and other castes to educational institutions described as inaccessible. My view is this. As he confined his observations to the particular illustration that I took about the school in the Fort, I may call the attention of the Government and this House to the fact, that, there are 12 schools described as inaccessible. I would request the Director to pay special attention to that aspect of the matter and make them accessible. With these words, I emphatically support the motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): I rise to support the motion made by Mr. Narayana Pillai. In supporting the motion I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the iniquitous system of promotions obtaining in the college department. Under the system of promotions now obtaining in the college, each section of the college is treated as water-tight and independent compartment, so that we see an officer who has put in about 20 years service as an Assistant Professor remaining there, while, probably his own student who has put in about 2 or 3 years service becomes a professor. This happens because these two officers happen to teach two different subjects. This state of affairs has to be looked into by the Government and remedied. This has caused and is causing considerable heart-burning and dissatisfaction and discontentment among the officers in the college staff. I hope the Government would look into this matter and remedy it at a very early date. I understand that this system is prevailing only in the college department and in no other department and this state of affairs is not obtaining in British India.

Now a word about the Text Book Committee. Much has been said about it on the floor of this House. I understand that the recommendations of the Committee have not always been respected by Government

in the matter of prescription of text books. Either the Government should abolish the Committee or they should always respect the recommendations of the Committee rigorously.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): At this stage we would like to hear the official side.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I find myself in the same difficulty as I was in last year. I presume that this was the difficulty of my predecessors also in the previous sessions of the House. At the end of the long day's discussion in which practically every member of this House has spoken, and dozens of topics have been touched upon, one is left with the possibility of doing nothing more than mention cursorily certain points that have been raised by the members. They may, however, rest assured, that I have notes on every point that has been raised to-day and if I do not in the course of the next few minutes refer to all those topics, that it is not because I have not notes on those points, but because I have not the time to deal with them.

I will begin first by alluding to the promise which was said to have been given by Government to institute a committee to go into the whole question of the present system of education in the State. I know that the topic, as Mr. Thanu Pillai told the House, has been hanging fire for a considerable time. But I may inform the House that it is now at any rate one stage further forward than before. The Government have asked the Director to submit his proposals in that matter and without giving the House information as to what I have done, I may say, in general terms, that concrete proposals in this matter are now before Government for their consideration.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know what the Director meant when he said that he would like to have the co-operation of the people of this country in this matter. He said that he has submitted proposals and he also said some time before that he wanted the co-operation from the people. I wish to know what the member meant by that?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I said I wanted the co-operation of those interested in education in connection with the recruitment of teachers and in particular with the recruitment of teachers in Vernacular Schools. I said I intend to submit proposals on the general question of unemployment in the particular reference to teachers in Vernacular Schools. I appealed in general terms to the House for their co-operation in the matter. This topic is an entirely different one.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am sorry I thought the member was referring to the educational policy.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am glad to make that position clear. It is in connection with such general reforms as may be considered desirable and to do away with the defects which education in the State labours under. A good deal

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

has been said by several speakers on the question of promotions in Colleges. Well, this, of course, except in large Presidencies, is a perennial question and I think it is quite impossible to avoid it. I know in many cases in my own College in Mysore, of an exactly similar nature, where the Assistant Professors having put in 20 years and never with a chance of promotion, while, students whom they taught probably a dozen years after they had become Assistant Professors, but who happen to possess superior qualifications in another department in which the vacancy fell, became Professors. I have personally lost thousands of rupees over the operation of an almost similar rule, so I quite realise how these things operate for but I believe that it is one of the things in life which there is no real redress. Some people are lucky and some are unlucky.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What is your opinion with regard to my suggestion regarding the time scale for Assistant Professors and Demonstrators?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I will come to that. But what seems to me is this. The amalgamation of the grades of Tutors and Assistant Professors is not going to benefit the Assistant Professors who have been for years at the top of the scale. It might, as a future measure, prevent a young man remaining a long number of years as a Tutor. But that suggestion, as far as I can see, will not help a man who has got to the top of the grade immediately below the Professor's grade. He may not get any further promotions because, there are no vacancies in the Professors' grade. In the Madras Presidency, there are a number of Colleges and as Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said, it might be done there, by adjustment. But some months ago, when I met the Director of Public Instruction in Madras, he told me that the difficulty has not so far become acute there. It is exactly the same thing in England and I am sure it is the same everywhere in the British Isles. I can look back to my own student days when a senior Professor in the University had been for over 38½ years in his Chair. What can one do? A Junior Assistant Professor of Mathematics becomes a Professor of Mathematics while an Assistant Professor of Chemistry decidedly senior to the Assistant Professor of Mathematics may not become a Professor of Chemistry for many years. The problem is one for which I can see no solution.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): He can be designated a professor. If the vacancy is in the Philosophy Department and the Assistant Professor is attached to the History Department, the Assistant Professor of History may be called the Philosophy professor and given the Professor's scale while the Assistant Professor of Philosophy who has under the present circumstances the chance of being promoted as the Professor of Philosophy may be given an allowance. That is being done in the Imperial services in Madras and other places.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have no information on that point and it conflicts with what the Director of Public Instruction told me when I was at Madras. However when I go to Madras next time I will verify that point.

Another point raised was co-education. Various members have spoken on that and Mr. Mahomed has demanded special schools for his community. It is difficult to satisfy every body in this matter, I feel also that it is a thing about which it is very easy to make *obiter dicta*.

I know of course that the late Headmaster of Eton is a prominent public figure and when statements are made of that kind they are widely quoted because of the prominent position the speakers occupy. It is not safe to assume that statements of that kind represent necessarily any very large section of public opinion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I inform the member that it is not because of the name alone that I accepted the views of the Headmaster of Eaton? I also look into the arguments advanced by him.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I quite agree that it is possible. But on the other hand there are many men whose opinions are otherwise. That, however, is a side issue so far as it affects Travancore. Because, although some people in England may consider that co-education is desirable, many other people, I am sure, are against it. It does not necessarily follow that co-education is desirable in Travancore because it is desirable in England. The social condition of one country may differ from the social condition of another.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): How do you account for the increase in the number of girls studying in boys' schools than in girls' schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The explanation is perfectly obvious. Girls go to boys' schools where there are no girls' schools provided. Of course, in some places they do not object to go to the same school but my view is give them a chance and you will see whether the parents will send them to the boys' school.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I inform the member that there is an institution in Quilon where it has not got even the sufficient number of girl students to keep the school going while the boys' school is crowded with girls?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I ask the member the name of that institution?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): There is the Government High School at Quilon and just by the side of that there is the Malayali Sabha School. In the girls' school there are not sufficient number of girls while in the boys' high school there are a lot of girls.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is always possible. We have to know exactly the standard of education imparted in both the schools. Probably the parents think that they get better value for their money by sending their children to such schools.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask the Director whether he will be prepared to throw open the Arts and Science Colleges to women and see the result?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It does not rest with me to promise. I think, so far as co-education is concerned, the trend of public opinion is otherwise. Mysore maintains its women's college. Madras has its own women's institutions. In Oxford and Cambridge there is no co-education. It is a very large problem and I do not think that it is worth my while to spend any more time on it. I do however note the point raised by the member in connection with the possibility of co-education at the other end of the scale. Sir, I am at one with him in thinking that the problem might, in the near future be practicable.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does he recognise that they have to be fitted to mingle with men in their future life?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is an academic question obviously. On the other hand no person that I know of in other countries has found that the temporary segregation of people for a few weeks during the term unfits them for life.

Various members and particularly Mr. Thanu Pillai raised the question of the Madras connection and the difficulties that stand in the way of a new University being started. I may merely say in that connection that the starting of new Universities is not easy. New Universities in India which have to make their way do not have an easy time. It is not a matter of nominal recognition. It is not that other Universities accept your intermediate as equal to their intermediate or your B. A. as equal to their B. A. There is a further difficulty as to the value which your degrees hold in India generally. That is one which a new University has to face and which takes a long time to solve. It is exactly the same thing in Great Britain, America and in any country where you have new Universities. Older Universities have an established position. Their degrees have great reputation and they have money behind them. They have other advantages and a new University graduate finds when he is in competition with a graduate of an older University that the graduate from the older University is more favoured.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What does the member say with regard to the London University which is comparatively a modern University and the Edinburgh University which is an older one?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): London University is not a new University. It has celebrated its centenary.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I mean compared with Edinburgh?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Compared with any Scottish University it is. When I am talking of new Universities I do not mean Universities that have been in existence for a hundred years. I mean Universities that have come into existence during the last ten or fifteen years.

Regarding the question of students trained in Medicine and Engineering, it does not come within the Department of Education and the Chief Secretary will say a few words about it afterwards.

One or two members have referred to certain schools being inaccessible. The chief difficulty in that case is lack of money. Provision has been made in the next year's Budget for one *viz.* Vatchur school out of the remaining school and in other cases land acquisition proceedings have been started. They are in process of being completed. But at the moment it is not possible to throw open all of them. As one coming from outside, I think the State may congratulate itself on the fact that out of so large a number of schools as four thousand there are only twelve which are not accessible to all classes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What about the local school inside the Fort?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That matter I have got to enquire into.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): How do you answer that question from the point of view of self respect?

PRESIDENT: Always address the President and never address a member directly as 'you'.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I beg your pardon, Sir. May I know from the member whether it is not a stigma that there is at least one school in the State in which students of all classes and castes are not admitted?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are other topics with which I have to deal.

Various members spoke about the Text Book Committee and the possibility of a reduction in the fees. In connection with the prescription of text books, I have to say that the G. O. constituting the Committee says that the Committee is purely an advisory body. That is the wording of the rule and their function will be to send in their opinion to the Director of Public Instruction and the actual prescription of the book rests with the Government. As far as the possibility of this Text Book Committee being reconstituted with other or different powers are concerned, I say that the matter was referred to me just when I came here last year, and I pointed out that it was impossible for me to give any opinion as to what changes should be made, unless I had a year's experience. My present proposals will be with the Government before long, and I hope there will be no occasion for complaints in future.

MR. L. R. RAJA RAJA VARMA (*Edavagai*): May I know on what basis the prices of these books are fixed?

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MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know myself not being a member of the Text Book Committee. I only noticed that I got a reference from the Inspector of Schools as regards certain books, suggesting that modification of such should be made.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I was told that prices were fixed by the Government and that the Director will be informed of the way in which the prices are fixed. That is why I put the question.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): These points will be noted in connection with the reconstitution of the Committee.

The last point on which many of the members spoke (especially Mr. Thanu Pillai) is the reduction of school fees and college fees. Mr. Thanu Pillai suggested that a reduction of 50 per cent. in the fees is necessary. He anticipated that the amount that Government would have to lose thereby would come to Rs. 4 lakhs. Sir, on a rough calculation I found that it comes to nearly six lakhs and eighty thousands, though it is a little difficult to get absolutely correct figures in the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I based my statement on the figures in page 2 of the Budget. There the receipts under education are given as 2 lakhs.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The member surely forgets that Government cannot reduce fees in Government institutions leaving the fees in private institutions to remain at their present level.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai is asking you about the correctness of his figure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, Sir, it is stated in page 2 of the Budget that it comes to Rs. 6,86,000. I should be corrected if that figure is wrong.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is exclusive of grants.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I was just going to explain the point. You cannot reduce the fees in Government schools

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My point is that, it is stated in the Budget... ..

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Will the member kindly allow me to explain, and then if he is not satisfied I shall answer his questions. I do not understand whether the member, when he quotes the figures in the Budget, has taken into account the fact that the fees in Government institutions alone could not be reduced by 50 per cent. leaving the managers of private institutions to levy the present rate of fees. Unless the Government make good the 50 per cent. of fees with the private agencies, they in their turn, would say that it would not be possible for them to carry on their schools. So, if the Government remit 50 per cent.

of the fees in their schools and allow the managers to levy the present rate of fees, there would naturally be a rush to Government institutions which the Government would not be able to cope with with the present number of schools and staff. It is also not desirable or fair. Therefore if they reduce the rate of fees in their institutions, they must pay the managers of private institutions 50 per cent of the fees that they now get. Taking into account that enhanced contribution to private schools the amount comes to roughly six hundred eighty three thousand rupees. It should be borne in mind that there are more aided schools in the State than Government schools, e. g. in the case of middle schools for 14 Government schools there are roughly 140 aided schools. The question of reduction of fees can obviously be considered only if it is to be made uniform all round. Further I have made enquiries in all the surrounding Provinces about this matter. In Cochin, Mysore and Madras they say that they not only cannot reduce the fees but they have not any intention of considering the question even, on account of their present financial position. Another curious fact is that in many institutions, despite the present economic depression the strength has gone up. In the Science College here, for instance, they have 90 more students than last year. It was 767 or so last year and 863 or so this year. There is a small reduction of strength in the Arts College by 40 and in the Women's College by about 3. But on the whole, taking into account all the three colleges, the strength has gone up about by 40 students.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Parur): What about the strength of the primary schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (Director of Public Instruction): They are not now available. They would be available only by the beginning of the next year. I wrote to the Inspector of schools whether there is any possibility of getting the figures at three days' notice and he said that it was impossible.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (Jemmies): ജനങ്ങൾ പണിയിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റിനേക്കാൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ജീർണ്ണോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെന്റിനാണോ അതല്ല ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നെയാ?

PRESIDENT: കുറച്ച് കഴിഞ്ഞത് അതിന് ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ ഡയറക്ടറോട് പറയാം. ഇപ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണ് കുറെ കഴിയട്ടെ.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (Director of Public Instruction): I have some figures with reference to English schools, and in the fourth form this year there has been an increase by about 296 students and it is natural that when a student enters the fourth form he goes on till he completes his School Final course. Therefore, Sir, the fact that the economic depression is so serious as to make it impossible for the students to continue going to schools or to pay fees at the current rate is not supported by figures.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Non inated*): What has the Director to say about the inaccessible schools that I referred to?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already referred to them and I do not know whether the member did not hear me.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Tuppan Namputiripad asked you a question and I told him to wait till the end.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is one important topic *namely* about the College of Medicine and Engineering in Madras which is not within my province and I hope the Chief Secretary will deal with it.

PRESIDENT: മി. തുപ്പൻ നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാടിന്റെ ചോദ്യം എന്താണ്?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jemmies*): ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റേക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മലയാളം പള്ളിപ്പള്ളങ്ങളുടെ ജീർണ്ണോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലി ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെയാണോ, അല്ല ഗവണ്മെന്റിനാണോ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): If the people have put up buildings at their own cost and handed them over to Government on that condition obviously the responsibility rests with the Government.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jemmies*): അങ്ങിനെ അനേകം സ്കൂളുകൾ ജീർണ്ണമായി കിടക്കുന്നതായി മെമ്പർ അറിയുന്നതിനു സംഗതി ആയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am aware.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jemmies*): അവയെ ജീർണ്ണോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The question is one of funds. Ever since I came here I have been trying to have a building survey of the schools of the department and I have been told that there is no particular use in such a survey at this time of financial stringency. It is perfectly well known that the required funds will not be forthcoming. That is, therefore, mainly a question of finance and the department cannot do anything in the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): From the figures with regard to the number of students, does the Director mean to suggest that the economic depression has not affected the guardians of students?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have never suggested any such thing. My own point was that if the financial depression was so acute, surely the numbers in our colleges would not have gone up. There is depression in the country but the question is whether it is really so serious as to make it impossible for parents to continue paying the present rate of fees.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is the Director aware of cases of suspension of students for non-payment of fees in the course of the year?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): What actually happens is, as the members know, there is a scale of fine, four chs. up to a certain date and 12 chs. afterwards. I have suggested to Government to remit the larger of these thus letting the four chs. fine to stand. The papers are not now before me and I do not know exactly what has been done in the matter.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I asked a question to the Director.

PRESIDENT: There is no time. The Chief Secretary has to answer a very important point that has been raised here.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I want to know what the Government have to say about the changing of text books every year?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already stated that all the points that have been mentioned here in regard to Text Book Committee have been noted and that they would be taken into consideration at the time of the reconstruction of that Committee.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. McAlpine has left me to speak about one of the topics on which many of the members especially Mr. Thanu Pillai spoke about the admission of Travancore students to the Madras Medical and Engineering Colleges. Government realise that there has been and there is still difficulty in both these Colleges for admission so far as the Travancore students are concerned.

As regards the Medical College there is no absolute exclusion of Travancore students. Even this year, I know a few students have got admission there. No doubt there is difficulty and it is due to the fact that there are more students applying from the Presidency itself. There is a Selection Committee which selects students for admission to the College.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Do not the Presidency students get preference over our students?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is what I say. They give preference to the Presidency students. Notwithstanding that, Travancore students *do* get admission every year in the Madras Medical College though not all.

As regards the Engineering College, the difficulty is greater in the matter of admission of Travancore students. In 1927 Government wrote to the Madras Government requesting them to reserve a few seats in their Engineering College for Travancoreans. They replied that they also have a Selection Committee and that they have issued directions to the Committee to prefer the Presidency students to others, that the rush for admission to the Engineering College was so very great, notwithstanding that they were taking a few students every year from

[Mr. K. George.]

Travancore also and that no special disability lies against the Travancore students getting admission there. Again in 1929 Government wrote saying that they are prepared to make a subsidy, a contribution, to the Madras Engineering College if they would reserve a few seats for Travancoreans. Again the Madras Government replied regretting their inability to do that for the reasons already stated and for the additional reason that if they did it for Travancore students they will have to do the same to other Native States also. That is how the matter stands. It was in the light of these that the Government requested the Benares Hindu University to reserve a few seats for Travancoreans and offered to make a contribution to them and they were good enough to do it and this year I understand that the Benares University have admitted 14 Travancore students in their Engineering College although they promised only a lesser number.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there the Civil Engineering Branch in that College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are Electrical, Industrial and Metallurgical branches there, but no Civil Engineering branch.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): What do the Government propose to do with regard to the training of our students in Civil Engineering?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We are in a fix. Perhaps we may try the Bombay Government and see whether they would admit our students in their College at Poona. That is how the matter stands. In my own personal capacity, I made an application to the Bombay Government and they replied that they would not admit Travancoreans in the Bombay University.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Government have to make some arrangements with some recognised University.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have to do it. Suggestions from the members with regard to that would be quite welcome.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for this demand has now expired.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I beg to suggest that this motion must be put to vote. I would draw the attention of the Chair to what has taken place in the first Council. I refer to Volume I page 395 where the President says:—

"PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand is over.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS: I oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT: If Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai insists I would put the motion to vote.

The motion was then put to the vote of the House and declared lost."

There was another instance of similar nature (*vide* page 708 of the same volume.)

I want to draw the attention of the Chair to consider the present question in the light of the precedents that I have just now quoted. In this Council itself it has been usual to put the motion under consideration to the vote of the House before declaring that the motion has lapsed. It would therefore be in consonance with the precedents and conventions of this House to put the present motion also to the vote of the House.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I may also point out one aspect of the matter. The discussion is not finished.

PRESIDENT: That is just what I am going to say. Before the discussion on the present motion was fully over the time expired.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, that was the case with the other motion that I have quoted.

PRESIDENT: I do not think the present motion need be put to vote because the discussion on it is not fully over. That is a point which distinguishes it from the other cases quoted by Mr. Asan. I do not therefore propose to put it to vote. The above and the remaining motions lapse.

The following motions lapsed.

Motions 88 to 134

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

88. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. K. I. KOCHUPPAN MAPPILLA:

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

91. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

94. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

95. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

96. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 10.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

99. To omit the allotment of Rs. 26,671 for His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

100. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,304 for supplies, services and contingencies by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*):

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Re. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

102. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs.1

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

103. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs.5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

104. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs.5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

105. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 10.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

106. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

107. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

108. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,710 for teachers by Rs. 200.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) :

109. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,09,818 for English High Schools for Boys by Rs. 100.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

110. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,654 for supplies and services and contingencies by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

111. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 1.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

113. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

114. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHHEPPAN MAPPILLA :

115. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,69,706 for Establishment by Rs. 200.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,29,002 for Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 1.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

119. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011, for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

120. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

121. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

122. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

123. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,183 for Special School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

124. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,460 for supplies and services and contingencies

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 800 for travelling allowance to the members by Rs. 3.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

126. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 800 for travelling allowance to the members of the Text Book Committee by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Re. 1.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA :

129. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Rs. 5.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Rs. 100.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,30,700 for Grants-in-aid by Rs. 100

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,500 for Teachers' Provident Fund by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for travelling allowance by Rs. 2.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,74,305 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

135. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 41,83,255 under Demand II by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand II—Education—
or Rs. 41,83,255 less Re. 1.

I take it that it is carried.

The grant was made.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I oppose.

PRESIDENT : I have taken it as carried.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11-30 A. M. on Monday the 3rd August.

The Council adjourned at 5-17 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.